RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 265 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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OPENING SHORTLY
The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Shipyard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Nov.	CALEDONIAx		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA x	10,941
8th ,,	MALOJA		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th Nov.	MODASA	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DILGOMA *	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA	8,193
7th March	MANDALA	8,248
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,800
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

13th	Nov.	SOUDAN*	6,696
30th	,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
18th	Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th	,,	MOREA	10,911
15th	Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th	,,	NALDERA	15,996
21st	Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd	,,	CHINA	7,952
18th	March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th	April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S.

BRITISH INDIA S... TO AFRICA, KARACHI ... GULF

Date about	Steamers.	
12th Nov.	VITA	Karachi via K'... 10 A. M.
14th ,,	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa.
15th ,,	SARJORA	Basrah via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports.
16th Nov.	VARSOVA	Basrah via K'chi
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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P. O. Box 122
Telegrams No. 2705

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrival.	Dep.
Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	31st Oct.	10th Nov
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	17th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7280	19th Dec.	2nd Ja

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,35,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonam
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Ajmer	Lucknow
Akola	Lyallpur
Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Amballa	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Mussoorie
Bellary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Muttra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Begwada	Murree.
Bhopal	Mymensingh
Bombay (Byculla)	Nadiad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	
Calcutta (Clive St...	

CURRENT ... charge.
FIXED D...
SAVINGS ...
Interest allow...
GOVERNM...
TIES—Receive...
and Sales ef...
collected and ...
in accordance ...
LOANS AND ...
and approved ...
Rates. Copies ...
etc., may be had ...
Local Head Offic...

Secretary ...

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,727
Reserve	Fund	21,00,400

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montogomery
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.
(AND REDUCED)

Authorized Capital		Rs. 6,25,00,000	0 0
Issued and Subscribed Capital		Rs. 4,00,00,000	0 0
Called and Paid-up Capital		Rs. 40,00,000	0 0
Reserve liability of shareholders		Rs. 3,60,00,000	0 0

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.
SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch and Station Branch.
BOMBAY BRANCH—4/5, Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p. a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.
SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.
STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.
The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.
H. B. SHIVDASANI,
General Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Chairman:
MAHARAJ-KUMAR VICTOR N. NARAYAN ... OF COOCH BEHAR.
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE.
OUR MULTI BENEFIT POLICY (New Table H.)
An example of a 20 years' Endowment Policy.
A person aged 30 for a Policy for Rs. 2,000 pays annually Rs. 116/4.
Should he survive age 50 he can elect to
(1) Receive Rs. 2,000 in cash with all accrued profits.
(2) Withdraw accrued profits plus a cash bonus and receive a Policy for Rs. 2,000 free from payment of premiums and payable to his family at his death.
(3) Accept an annual income for Life of about Rs. 236.
(4) Accept a Paid-up Policy of about Rs. 200 payable at death.
Should assured die before 40 his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000.
Should he die after forty his family is guaranteed Rs. 2,000 and in addition return of all premiums paid after the tenth year.
Wanted energetic and reliable AGENTS.
For all particulars apply to the Head Office

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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
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DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
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A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE
Health Literature
To
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
Jamnagar (Kathiawad.)

INCOME-TAX & SU...
Statutory Statement of ...
audit of Boo...

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

GRAIN and SEEDS and goods appertaining thereto may now be booked to and from Grain Depot Station on this Railway from and to other Railways in consignments of any size, at exactly the same rates as to and from Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bridge. The local charges hitherto levied on such consignments on this Railway have been cancelled.

Storage accommodation is also available at Grain Depot on application to the undersigned.

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.

Nicol Road Bombay.
6th November, 1923.

C18013

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the name of Messrs. FATECHAND RAVALDAS & CO., Hoondi Brokers is changed by us into Suntoomal Ravaldas & Co., from Kartik Sud 1st Samvat 1980 and the said business will be carried on by us in that name.

SUNTOOMAL RAVALDAS & CO.,
by Suntoomal.

8937

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Advertisement No. 570.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

1. Messrs. J. and E. Halls Patent Carbonic Anhydride (CO_2) Refrigerating machine, driven by Electric Motor, 4½ H. P., 200 volts, 22 amps, fitted with a single acting compressor, capable of making 200 lbs. of ice in 24 hours, with 150 revolutions per minute.

Ice tank is of steel plate properly insulated fitted with 5 galvanised steel moulds each capable of holding blocks weighing about 25 lbs. each.

2. 3 Electric Capstans with fittings and certain spare parts, Type 26, Volts 200, Ampers 56, Revolutions 1800, Makers' name "GRIER and MACKAY LTD., Glasgow".

For further particulars apply to the Agent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly.

18041

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's System) will be held at Sydenham College (near Sir J. J. School of Art) Fort, Bombay, from 12th November, 1923 to 10th March, 1924.

HOURS.

On week days except Saturdays.
to 6-15 p.m.
to 7 p.m.

FEES.

advance).
term. Rs. 16

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS LTD.

Registered Office:—"KAISER-I-HIND" Buildings,
Hebbal Post, Bangalore.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE-LIST of the Company will be CLOSED on the 15th day of December, 1923, as per resolution of the Board of Directors passed at their Meeting held on the 3rd November, 1923.

By order of the Board,
THE PIONEER INDUSTRIALS, LTD.,
A. C. Noor Mohamed Sait,
Director,
Managing Agents.

Dated 6th November, 1923.

18040

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC that I, NANJI KALIDAS have seperated in interest from my brother Gordhandas Kalidas, and I shall have nothing to do with the business that my brother Gordhandas Kalidas may hereafter do.

NANJI KALIDAS,

Bombay, 10th November, 1923.

R8932

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIMALAYA MARU" having arrived at Bombay on 10th inst. from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, Consignees of her cargo are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their cargo immediately. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within days after the cargo has been discharged nor on goods removed from the landing shed. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed Unless consignees of cargo in bags prefer their claims for damages or shortages within 3 days after the discharge of their respective goods no survey will be granted. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's surveyors, will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Bag cargo must be taken delivery of within 15 days, otherwise the steamer will not be responsible for number of bags. The Bills of claims for shortage, short-delivery and/or damages etc., must be presented to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. OHARA, Manager,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.

10th Nov. 1923.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for secondhand mild steel drums, capacity: 40, 42, 32, 16 gals. which can be inspected at our factory at Ambernath (near Kalyan, G. I. P. Railway); Tenders should be addressed to Messrs. DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED, Sudama House, 31 Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

18040

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2227 OF 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 14th day of June, 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

[illegible] Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VANMALIDAS KUVERJI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, a widower at the time of his death residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BHAICHAND VANMALIDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18039

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2225 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 14th day of June 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD., Incorporaed under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

TAR MAHOMED HAJI ALI-MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, resid- [illegible] Moholla, outside [illegible] Defendant.

[illegible] God, of the [illegible] Great Britain and [illegible]

[illegible] Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

[illegible] DEVIDAS. Attorneys.

C18020

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT AT SECUNDERABAD.

SUIT REGULAR NO. 108 OF 1923.

Instituted on 27-6-1923.

Firm of Rai Bahadur, BANSILAL ABIRCHAND, Bankers, Secunderabad. ..... Plaintiff.

ABDUL RAHIM and others. ..... Defendants.

To

NAHI KHAN s/o Salicum Bi, residing in Bombay.

WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs Firm of Rai Br. Bansilal Abirchand have instituted a suit against you for recovering possession of 3/8th share in house No. 2194 in Bhaji Mandi, Secunderabad, which the plaintiffs allege to have purchased and for recovery of Rs. 270 for mesne Profits, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court, in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of December, 1923, at 11 a.m., to answer the claim. Take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 6th day of November, 1923.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

C18032

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VANMALIDAS KUVERJI, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, a widower at the time of his death residing at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

BHAICHAND VANMALIDAS, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of October, 1923.

Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18039

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2223 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 14th day of June 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL SAKUR KHAMISA ADENWALLA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant and Commission Agent, carrying on business at Chhas Moholla, Pydhonie, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,000 being the allotment moneys and interest on the said sum of Rs. 3,000 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 21st day of June, 1920, till judgment costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of November, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of June 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of June 1923.

Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C18021

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2229 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 14th day of June 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O.VIII r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Apollo Street within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

SAKUR ABUBAKER ELLIES, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant carrying on business at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

[illegible] by the Grace of God, of the [illegible] Great Britain and [illegible]

[illegible] you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of November 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will [illegible] with you (or send by your attorney) [illegible] possession or power [illegible]ce relating to the merits of [illegible]e or upon which you intend [illegible]t of your case.

[illegible] NORMAN CRANSTON MAC- [illegible] Chief Justice at Bombay, [illegible]20th day of June 1923.

[illegible] of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of June 1923.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C18019

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents.
Money Lenders and Rent Contractors.
18, Apollo Street, Fort.
'Phone No 4085.

NOTICE.

The sale of the landed property at Andheri, in Thana District, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. M. R. Dadina, advertised for Saturday, the 17th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, the concerning Solicitors.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1923.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 3900 of 1922.)

SHA MEGHJI UGAM and another. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

RAMKRISHNA MAHADEV CHONKER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing, date the 14th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

Property situate at Mouza Magathana Subdivision Bandra, Division Thana.

(1) Land purchased from Bai Gopikabai Motiram Patil as per Deed, dated the 16th day of October 1916, viz. Land situate at Mouza Magathana, bearing Survey No. 24 Pot No. 1, measuring acre one and Gunthas 5¼ and land bearing Survey No. 23, Falni No. 4 measuring acres 2 in all land measuring acres 3 and gunthas 5¼.

(2) Lands purchased from Motiram Narayen Thakeri, as per Deed, dated the 13th September, 1917, situate at Mouza Magathana Sub-division Bandra, Division Thana, District Thana, the details whereof are as follows:—

Survey No. 23 out of which land measuring one acre guthas 20.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. 2 of which land measuring 2 acres and 15½ gunthas.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. 4 of which land measuring 5½ gunthas.
Survey No. 32 Pot No. of which land measuring a acre and 20 gunthas in all 5 acres and 20½ gunthas.

4 Houses and a Bungalow and a well built in the said land and gardens etc. (i.e. every thing.)

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C18018

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2224 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 14th day of June 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE TULSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD. incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913 having its Registered Office at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL GANI NOORMAHOMED MOTE, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 1125 being the allotment moneys and interest on the said sum of Rupees 1125 at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from the 21st day of June 1920 till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at the rate of 6 per cent per annum till payment.

you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of November 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will [illegible] with you (or send by your attorney) [illegible] possession or power [illegible]ce relating to the merits of [illegible]e or upon which you intend [illegible]t of your case.

[illegible] NORMAN CRANSTON MAC- [illegible] Chief Justice at Bombay, [illegible]20th day of June 1923.

[illegible] of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of June 1923.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C18019

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
House and Estate Agents.
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18, Apollo Street, Fort.
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NOTICE.

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VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1923.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 4131 of 1921.

DYAMBAI, widow of Abdul Kadar Jiwanbhai Dawoodjibhai and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

VAZIRBAI DAWOODJIBHAI TYABJI and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree and decretal order of reference made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th of April, 1923, and consent judge's order dated the 4th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1923, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street and Gajjar Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 267 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. Nil, New Nos. 7930 and 7931, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 4593 and 4592 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6868 and 7984, Street Nos. 91-93 and 870-91 all which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the public road called Gajjar Street, on or towards the South by the property of Esmailji Currimji Topiwalla, on or towards the East by the property of Abdulhusein Kaderbhai Jarwalla and on or towards the West by the public street named Dhaboo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs and defendants 1, 7 to 11 and 16 to 22 at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of October, 1923

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C17873

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOSITIES.

AUCTION SALE of the Insolvent's very old brass, copper and bronze figures, china jars, vazes, wall plates, brasswares, precious stones, curios, very old carved furniture, old embroidered silk clothes, etc., etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent, M. K. Hiramaneck, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, the 15th and 17th November, 1923, respectively, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Very old brass, copper and bronze figures, very old china jars, vases, wall plates, very old brass wares, Jade and other stones, curious, very old carved furniture, Chinese lantern frames, framed pictures, wooden elephants, old embroidered silk clothes, ebony goods, old books, etc., etc.

Bombay, 12th November, 1923.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE, INTERESTS AND SHARE IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
(In Insolvency.)

No. 1922.

Tricumdas Khimji ..... Insolvent.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvent Tricumdas Khimji and with the Consent of the Mortgagees Messrs. Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai, a firm, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURUDAY, the 1st December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, all the Right, Title, Interest and Share of the insolvent (which is believed to be one third) in the undermentioned property free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Old Hanuman Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 261 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 412-684 New Nos. 2299-3143 Old Survey No. 3940 and New Survey No. 1655-1655 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Old Hanuman Lane on or towards the South by the property formerly of Gordhandas Pittamber but now of Jamnabai his widow on or towards the East by the property formerly of Gordhandas Pittamber but now of his widow Jamnabai and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Gordhandas Pittamber but now of his widow Jamnabai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 1456 and Street Nos. 118-120-122.

For a complete description of the said property and further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas & Co., Solicitors, at their Office at 91-99 Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1923.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PARCELS WHITE JEEWAN PEARLS, ROSE COLOUR BUTTON AND TINTED FINE PEARLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the estate of Javeri Maganbhai Dharamchand, an Insolvent.

Parcel No. 10—Bunch of 13 Lines containing 250 White Jeewan Pearls about 103.40 carat 31-61 chows.

Parcel No. 24—1 Rose Colour Button about 2.90 carat 5.48 chows.

Parcel No. 30—Bunch of 26 Lines containing 559 Tinted Fine Pearls about 235.25 carat 79-233/4 chows.

Terms:—25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots taken delivery of the next day on payment of the balance.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th November, 1923.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJRATI AND MARATHI COMPOSITOR. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST for a Motor firm. Apply with credentials to Box No. 9808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8927

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced man as Manager for Up-country Ginning and Pressing Factory. Parsee preferred. Apply sharp. Box No. 9801 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1802

WANTED—An experienced hand to manage Estate near Bombay. Pay from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125, according to qualifications. Apply stating age to Box No. 9809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8928

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SALES GIRLS for Chemists and Druggists shop. Apply to Box No. 9812, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R8936

M.B.B.S. or L. M. & S. LADY DOCTOR for Palanpur Female Hospital. Pay Rs. 250—20—350 with Free Quarters. Apply SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO., 225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R8923

WANTED—WHOLE STAFF for a newly started Cotton Mill on Bombay side: Engineers, Accountants, Typists, Clerks, etc. Experienced hands will be preferred. Apply with anna stamp to Box No. 9810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A8934

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent DYEING MASTER for a dyeing house attached to a mill situate in suburb. Please apply stating salary required to Box No. 9811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18034

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Bengal Coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 51, plus commission. Bank or Government security for Rs. 1,000 necessary. Apply for particulars to S. DEVON & CO., 81, Clive Street, Calcutta.
A18027

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A portion of a large decent Show-room. Apply MACKENZIE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 75, Apollo Street, Fort.
C P8916

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT BANDRA—A decent Cottage of 5 rooms with compound, facing sea. Vicinity Chapel Road. Can give a vacant possession of same. Apply PAUL FERNANDES, Loan and Estate Broker, Sea-side Cottage, Bazar Road, Bandra.
G8935

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects; Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting. Shorthand and Shorthand Special Classes and all other commercial subjects Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS. Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—DANZIG 1923, 1000m. to 500000m. 7 values 12as. 1000000m. to 5000000m. provisionals 4 values 15as. All mint. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 18031

WATTS, THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF INDIA, Rs. 20; BRANDIS, Indian Trees, Rs. 15; BENTLEYS, Complete Phrase Code (English Editions), Rs. 55; ALL INDIA Business Directory, 1922, Rs. 4. HAJEE NOORMOHAMED, Bookdealer, Apollo Street, Bombay.
L R8933

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga.).
E8847

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Re. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.

Nandibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE.

"LOTUS" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at a rate which will compare favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

NEOCURO IS THE GERMAN remedy for Malarial Fever.

EVERY CAPSULE GUARANTEED.

PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO. SHIRKEY BLDGS., Hornby Road. (Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.)

SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
13660

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY—White and yellow in 2 lb. tin at Rs. 2-8-0 and Rs. 2. Thin shelled walnuts 10 and 5lb. baskets at Rs. 4 and Rs. 2/4/0. Free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R8818

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length (7¼ yards by 24 inches) Rs. 9 per Coat Length (5 yards). Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse piece Rs. 10 Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 3/2/0 each. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12/0 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R8891

SOAP MANUFACTURERS—For cheap Dhobi Soap why buy oil at three times the price when we offer our excellent soap stock (already neutralized with caustic and requires only boiling down to make Dhobi Soap) at Rs. 37-11-0 per barrel of 340 lbs. nett F. O. R. Ernakulam including barrel. Discount on ton orders. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T 18042

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1923, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MENESSE AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of Empty Casks, Chunam Pans, Drums, Paint Kegs, Varnish Tins, G. I. Buckets, Forges, Bellows, Lamps of sorts, Hoop Iron, Staves of Cask, Trolly Wheels, Manilla Rope; Leather and Cloth Cuttings, Canvas and Leather Pipes, I. R. Cutting and Scraps, Vacuum Pipes; Clocks and Watches; Beaters, Hammers, Augers; Locks, Glass Scrap, Ink Bottles; Tin Lining Kerosine Oil Empty Cases, Battery Boxes, I. R. Rolling Rings, Steel Files, Aluminium Scrap and Water Columns old, empty packing cases, wooden crate and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding Holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th November, 1923.

BENNETT & CO.
116, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE AND VERY HANDSOME COUNTER WITH ELEGANT BRASS RAILING.

Under instructions from Messrs. King King and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the whole of the office furniture such as office tables, American revolving top office tables, chairs, large counter with very elegant brass railings, cupboards, chairs, ceiling fans, large teak-wood shelves for storing goods, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 12th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

The Glorious Magnificent Powerful UNIVERSAL-JEWEL PRODUCTION

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

"BAVU"

(8 Reels)

This story, formerly an outstanding Broadway stage success, is one of the most unusual and sensational dramas ever screened. It is different from anything you ever saw on the screen—and it contains not one dull moment! It will glue you to your seat and your eyes to the screen—because it is

EVER-LAST-ING EXCITING!

BEHIND THAT door was... mystery! There had been mystery everywhere this strange night, when romance and love fled before... BAVU! But to the peasant who had become a knight-errant and to the princess royal, who had found Love, there had come the tingling thrill of new-found happiness! Don't miss this romantic mystery thriller, because its ever-last-ing-ly EXCITING!

Look at this cast:

Wallace Beery, Estelle Taylor, Forrest Stanley, Sylvia Breamer, Josef Swickard.

What's going to happen next? So much tingling thrill was never before screened in one production! It will hold you—and leave you gasping—

"BAVU"

See a Humble Servant and Imperial Princess... Then Equals in a World of Enemies... Then an Adoring Woman Following the Sword of a Lion-Hearted Lover thru Terrible Perils to Freedom.

See the Boot of the Peasant Against the Sword of the Aristocrat... Then the Torch... And Two Desperate Men Fighting for the Love of a Princess While a City Burned Around Them.

"BAVU"

With the Screen's Two Sweetest, Prettiest, charming Stars

ESTELLE TAYLOR SYLVIA BREAMER

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night, 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BY SPECIAL REQUEST REPEATED FOR ONLY FIVE-DAYS MORE!

"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"

The Mighty Indian Super-Production in 8 Reels by the Photo-play Syndicate of India, featuring the talented Popular Stars.

MISS JUNE RICHARDS MR. AHINDRA CHAUDHARY
MISS ADELE WIRTH MR. PROFULLA GHOSE

Directed by Hem Mukerji, the

"CECIL B. DE MILLE OF INDIA"

The only film produced in this country with a universal appeal. Life-story of a debauched prince whom love transformed into a hermit. Massive Setting—Exquisite Scenery. Backgrounds of Hills and Rushing Torrents—See Princely Extravgance as it existed in India in Ancient Times, Life-Tragedy of a Beautiful Girl, ever innocent as on the Day she was born, whose Martyrdom on the Altar of Love made a Saint of a reckless Sinner. Romance of Brotherly and Sisterly Devotion and Love that Defied the Right of a Brute Chief.

"THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Don't Fail to See This Grand Indian Film

at the popular

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

presents

THIS WEEK ONLY

SWASTIKA FILM Co's

New Masterly Creation

The Silent Curse

A Story adapted from the annals of Rajasthana.

Time—Rates—As Usual.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, Byculla,

presents

Universal's New Chapter Play

The Oregon Trail

FIRST THREE EPISODES

featuring

Art Accord

with

A Century Comedy in programme.

Popular Prices.

Time—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

EXTRA SHOW ON HOLIDAY SAT. 3-30

Under the patronage of

H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

(Est: 1913)

Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre

on

Wednesday 14th November 1923 (p. m. 8-30) Night.

VIDYAHARANA.

Saturday 17th November 1923 (p. m. 8-30) Night.

Sunday 18th November 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon

ASHA NIRASHA.

Manager

G. N. Mandali.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

CHEFALO and PALERMO

In Modern Magic

Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

"OTHELLO"

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

THE RIVER'S END

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

and

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by

Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

WARDHA:—R. B. Khare's Theatre.

Monday 12th Nov. 1923 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAHA—SHIVAJI.

Wednesday 14th Nov. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

and

Saturday 17th Nov. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

SATTECHE—GULAM.

Sunday 18th Nov. 1923 at 10 p. m. (S. T.)

TURUNGACHYA—DARANTA.

Monday 19th Nov. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.

HACH—MULACHA—BAP.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 10.

S S Himalaya Maru, Matsuzaki, Kobe.
S S Urlana, Slightam, Rangoon
S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh

DEPARTURES.

November 11.

S S City of Exeter, Elliott, Liverpool
S S Clan Cunning, McLean, Chittagong
S S Umta, Hocking, Calcutta
S S Silvio Pellico, Vercovich, Trieste.

S S Himalaya Maru:—The O S K steamer Himalaya Maru, 5228 tons, Captain G Matsuzaki, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Urlana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Urlana, 3383 tons, Captain S Slightham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Exeter:—The City Line steamer City of Exeter, 6023 tons, Captain A J Elliott, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Umta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Umta, 3492 tons, Captain R W Hocking, sailed yesterday from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Silvio Pellico The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Silvio Pellico, 3453 tons, Captain V Vercovich, sailed yesterday from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

November 10.

S S Coelelia for Liverpool—60 bales Indian roll wool Latham Abercrombie & Co; 21 bales Indian raw cotton Toyo Mena Kaisha; 4100 cwt linseed oil cake The Alliance Trading Co; 50 bales uganda raw cotton Bakubhai Ambalal & Co; 490 bales Indian cotton raw Toyo Mena Kaisha.

S S Coolelia for Glasgow—4100 cwt linseed oil cake The Alliance Trading Co.

S S Tanenfels for Antwerp—200 bales hemp S Permanand; 1910 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Tanenfels for Hamburg—119 bales cotton dropping etc. Lukmanji Ebrahimji; 100 cwt fennel seed C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Aquilia for Genca—15 bales cotton waste G S Kearney; 2000 cwt rape seed Ralli Bros; 660 cwt Indian poppy seed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt rape seed Volkart Bros; 284 bales Indian cotton raw Bhaidas Cursanddas & Co; 50 bales Indian cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Aquilia for Naples—500 bales Indian cotton raw E Spinner & Co.

S S Modoesa for Ghent—385 bales Indian cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Modoesa for Antwerp—99 bales Indian cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd; 210 cwt gum arabic Nursi Mulji & Co.

S S Silvia Pelico for Trieste—165 bales Indian cotton raw Vardhaman Bros Ltd; 924 bales Indian cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales Indian cotton raw N Rajaram & Co.

S S Silvia Pelico for Venice—45 bales Indian cotton raw Gorio Ltd.

S S Olympia for Barcelona—120 bales Indian cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Olympia for Liverpool—254 bales Indian cotton raw Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Muturton for Hull—339 cwt Indian poppy seed Ralli Bros.

S S Muturton for Dunkirk—6000 cwt Indian linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Soudan for Hongkong—37 cases sharkfins Hoosenbhoy & Co; 11 cases sharkfins H L Pirani; packages wearing apparel etc Cox's Shipping Agency; 117 cases sharkfins H A Mohamed & Sons; 8 cases fish maws H A Mohamed & Sons; 10 cases fish maws R Dhanji & Co; 115 cases sharkfins R Dhanji & Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai—507 bales Indian cotton raw Toyo Mena Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

November 10.

S S Kilindino Agents East India S N Company, from Badagari—1954 bags copra; 922 bags cocoanuts; 51 bags dry cocoanuts; 97 bags moist cocoanuts.

S S Garada Agents British India S N Co., from Calicut—39 bgs rice.

From Cochin—286 cases tea; 4 half chest tea; 250 kollies hooka shells; 2310 bundles coir yarn; 2930 bundles coir rope; 114 coils coir rope.

From Calicut—100 casks cocoanut oil; 2263 bags cocoanuts; 1401 bags copra; 837 bales cotton; 1160 pieces j w planks; 291 bales raw cotton; 10500 cases bricks; 257 boras cotton waste; 71 coils coir rope; 46 jottas coir rope; 145 jottas coir yarn; 20 bundles coir yarn.

From Badagari—3630 bags copra; 282 bags cocoanuts.

S S Nagina Agents British India S N Co., from Karachi—24171 bags sugar.

S S Alpine Range Agents Cindia S N Co—from Calicut—634 bags cocoanuts; 37 jottas coir rope; 13 gotta coir yarn; 272 bags copra; 483 pieces j w planks; 25 cases tea.

From Alleppey—3390 bales copra; 2563 bags copra; 313 bags pepper.

From Colombo—50 cases tea.

From Rangoon—23527 bags rice; 142 bundles fish plates; 169 bundles old gunnies; 1499 pieces iron rails; 2 cases hardware; 15 bundles old turpolino; 9 bundles bolts and nails; 101 bundles dogs picks.

THE KHILAFAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your leaderette "the Khilafat" in the yesterday's issue of your paper with more than passing interest. You have done a great service to the Muslims by placing before them a clear cut policy to work out for the restoration of the Khilafat. The 16th November is appointed for the observance of Jaziat-ul-Arab Day. From the perusal of the communiques so far issued by the Central Khilafat Committee to the Muslims of India and abroad, it is clear that meetings will be held every where and speeches will be made on the necessity of liberation of the Jazirat-ul-Arab. But apart from this, the Committee would be well-advised if it calls upon the Muslims of India and abroad to assure the Turks, the guardians of the rightful Khalifa, that the former are as much interested in the question as the latter and are anxious to determine the position of the Khilafa as soon as possible. This would dispel any misunderstanding that might have been created in the minds of the Turks as to the concern of the rest of the Islamic World with the question. The Committee should also lay before the public a definite programme as to its next move, if the arousing of real interest is desired.

The need of sending a strong deputation to all the Islamic countries is imperative to make them ready for backing up Turkey in case of need and conveying this assurance to the latter. This having been done, Turkey should be called upon to convene a conference of the representatives of all Islamic countries to establish and define the rights of Khalifa. The next move is most important. The conference should persuade by all legitimate means, the Sharif of Mecca to owe his allegiance to the present Khalifa in Constantinople. If the Sharif does not give in for selfish ends, the issue before the Muslims would be clear. The solidarity of Islam must be maintained at all costs and that by restoring the Khilafat, which cannot be done, unless, I beg to submit, all the independent Islamic states take to arms against the rel... justified by th...

The triumpha... certainly put th... position than b... ness are rec... is slight tim... mittee i... occasio...

Y. Y. Y.

Pure Virginian Cigarettes

Sold in tins of 50

At all Tobacconists.

Made in England by

RAMADAN TOBACCO CO., LTD., LONDON.

THE STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION.

A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES BY PROF. GEDDES.

Among the students of the United States a movement of active inquiry has been spreading since the war. This has been taking a clear form; that of an appeal to their Universities, to provide, in addition to all present instruction, one or more general courses; these to embody an outline of the nature, and present conditions and outlooks of Contemporary Civilisation. They ask for some account of its origins, and for outlines of its main historic developments; and also for such light as may be upon its present tendencies, its difficulties and its hopes. With all this they desire a corresponding account of Man; and again from his origins to his present conditions, with light upon his powers and potentialities—in fact his educability, along organic and mental, moral and cultural lines. They are thus asking for clearer understanding and guidance, of their professional studies; and these now viewed as social services, and not merely as personal careers. With all this too, they seek better order and clearer relation among their special studies; alike in the humanistic field—of history, law, languages, literatures, etc., and in those of the sciences—social and moral, mental and organic, physical and mathematical. And they desire all these to be presented from their origins, to their present specialised progress; yet towards their increasing harmony.

Such general courses are accordingly being given. Thus Columbia University, New York (30,000 students, 1,100 instructors) now provides during the first year of studies no less than 150 readings devoted to such a course for the study of Civilisation; while a parallel course on General Science is also being arranged; and this example is being increasingly followed. In some cases the general course begins with an introduction to the general conceptions of science, hence particularly the doctrines of Energy and of Evolution; and with the latter treated with considerable biological fulness, as preparatory to the study of man and civilisation.

In Britain, and also in India, a similar demand and supply are now being conspicuously evidenced, as by the wide circulation of books like H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" and "Short History," and of Prof. Arthur Thomson's "Outline of Science." And similarly in other countries.

Hence the Bombay University Syndicate has authorised a general course of this nature, open to all students without fee, during the opening winter term 1923-24; to be given by Prof. Geddes in the Department of Sociology and Civics (Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, Esplanade Road entrance), on Wednesdays and Fridays at 4-30 p.m. The introductory lecture (open to the public) on Wednesday 14th inst. will be on "Contemporary America." An outline syllabus of the course will then be distributed.

MR. J. M. MEHTA AND SALSETTE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It appears that the resolution of censure of the Working Committee of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee passed some time back in connection with the amount of Rs. 3,000 promised by the Thana District Congress Committee to the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee of which mention was made in one of the issues of the Rashtra Sevak of Bombay has engendered some misunderstanding in certain quarters regarding Mr. J. M. Mehta, President of the D. C. Committee. I take this opportunity of clearing up that misunderstanding, if any, by stating that there is nothing in that resolution which is calculated in any way to cast aspersions on Mr. Mehta personally or against his conduct as the President of that Committee so far as... that amount is concerned. The... only takes exception to the di... played by Mr. Mehta as the... expediting the final disposal... pute re. the payment of t... the Salsette T. U. C. claim... it.—Yours, etc.,

B...
Presi...

Thana, Nov. 9

AMERICAN MARKETS.

MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK Oct. 10.

COTTON.

With no more Government condition reports to create fresh speculative support, and with the expectation of considerable pressure of spot cotton, liquidation and short selling have become increasingly active, while trade buying has only been sufficient to occasionally check the declining tendency as was the case yesterday. The main feature encouraging the belief in lower prices has probably been the spreading movement in manufacturing circles to curtail operations, owing to the discrepancy between cost of production at these price levels for cotton and the prices at which several lines of goods have to be sold. Taken in connection with the unsatisfactory trade reports from Europe, this development in domestic circles pointing to a declining tendency in American consumption has effaced the crop question temporarily, and a considerable short interest is gradually being accumulated, counting on still further breaks before trade support develops in sufficient volume to turn the tide.

It was, of course, to be expected that such arguments should become prominent just as the crop movement commences to increase, and as a large part of the summer's forward commitments for early shipment has probably been filled, it is quite possible that some further decline may be seen; we believe, however, that those who rely too long on the temporary bearish factors, will find it difficult to readjust their position when the world is again ready to take a long distance view of the situation. There is no getting away from the fact that the supply of cotton is inadequate, even with curtailment here and there, and that the world will again face semi-famine conditions long before the end of the cotton year. Furthermore, the world cannot worry along indefinitely on crops of 9,000,000 to 11,000,000 bales, and with the experience of these three years prudent spinners might want to go into another season with at least partial protection in hand; this they might do by buying May or July futures on breaks, to be transferred later to October or December, which would have the same effect as a corresponding reduction of the supply for this year by locking up the contracts indefinitely.

Returning to the more immediate future, it is well to bear in mind that the Co-operative Associations were very successful last year and will handle a larger percentage of this year's crop, with more orderly marketing and less selling pressure; furthermore, storms and killing frosts may still bring in waves of speculative enthusiasm and short covering, so that considering all factors, we suggest that any further moderate declines should be taken advantage of to make purchases.

Next week people will commence figuring on the probabilities and indications of the Census Report of ginnings to October 17th and, although that report will again be of little practical value, the following comparisons with former years may be of interest:

	Ginned to Sept. 25		Ginned During Period Sept 25 to Oct. 17.		Ginned to Oct. 17.		Total Crop.
	Thousands of Bales	Percentage of Total Crop	Thousands of Bales	Percentage of Total Crop	Thousands of Bales.	Percentage of Total Crop.	
1913	3.247	23.2	3.727	26.7	6.974	49.9	13.983
1914	3.394	21.3	4.226	26.6	7.620	47.9	15.906
1915	2.904	26.2	2.805	25.4	5.709	51.6	11.088
1916	4.082	35.9	3.221	28.4	7.303	64.3	11.364
1917	2.512	22.3	3.062	27.3	5.574	49.6	11.248
1918	3.771	31.7	3.040	25.5	6.811	57.2	11.906
1919	1.835	16.2	3.094	27.3	4.929	43.5	11.326
1920	2.250	17.0	3.505	26.4	5.755	43.4	13.271
1921	2.980	36.6	2.577	32.3	5.497	68.9	7.978
1922	3.866	39.7	3.112	32.0	6.978	71.7	9.729
10 Year Average	3.078	26.1	3.237	27.5	6.315	53.6	11.778
5 Year Average	2.928	27.0	3.066	28.3	5.994	55.3	10.842
1923	32.15	?	?	?	?	?	?

COFFEE.

The same factors continue to rule, artificial restrictions of the Brazilian movement and poor qualities causing sharp advances there, which New York follows, but reluctantly, with holders of December contracts confident that they will obtain still wider premiums when those contracts must be liquidated. Meanwhile, consumers are slow buyers and our stock and afloat is no longer negligible, half a million bags larger than last year and even somewhat larger than the year before, with a very large crop being marketed, to be followed by another fairly large one, and with Brazil badly in need of the money that is held up by restriction of exports. Patient selling of distant position on charges would seem to be a fair risk.

SUGAR.

Cuba is still holding firmly to the remnant of the crop, but refiners seem rather indifferent and outside sugars are being attracted to this market, even including quite a large shipment of Czecho-Slovakian Beet Sugar, while American Beet Sugar will soon be coming freely throughout the Middle West. It will depend on the opening of the grinding season in Cuba, but with average conditions December supplies will perhaps be adequate than expected, in which case present premium may disappear to some extent.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Agitation for Government aid in some form to hold the market in face of the fact that the world's supply is far in excess of probable possibilities, as any of the proposals come too late to be of benefit to crop. It might be helpful to the market at the moment to American bread-eaters and farmer, but export would be more difficult. Time will be seen.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

C. RATES—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 11/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 23/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 3/4
Bank's selling D D 1/4 25/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 13/16
Bank's buying D D 1/4 27/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 525.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 575.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 565.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 157½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 151¾.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 229.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 328

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.40½.
London—Paris Frcs. 78/10.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 90/40.
London—Rome Liras 100.
London—Berlin Marks 12,000 Milliards.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady.

	London, Nov. 10.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 7/8 Steady
Bar Gold	..
Bar Silver Spot	32 9/16 Steady

London, Nov. 9.

Tele. Transfers 1/4 13/16 firm.
Bar Gold £ 4-13-4 firm,
Bar Silver Spot 32 5/16 Steady.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Nov. 10 Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3/4
Bank Demand	1-4 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 1/16
Fcs. Demand	525
American Dollars	328
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	229
Japan	159
Singapore	169 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Nov. 9
Rates 3 per cent.	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 5/16
" " 2 months hence	32

Closing Tone of Silver—China banks buying and little bear covering—Steady

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 3/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2
Weekly Bullion Shipments	£ 90,208

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Nov. 9.
Exchange on London in Paris	78,35
" " " Germany	..
" " " Italy	100,65
Stockholm	16.75
Christiania	30.08
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	25.01
	yesterdays
Belgium	89,95
Athens	not received

New York, Nov. 9.

Demand Bills closed 4.40.00

DISCOUNTS.

	London. Nov. 9
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/4
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 4 per cent	26 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Nov. 9.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 87 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1/16
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4

	London, Nov. 9.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 3 8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	102 1/4
7 per cent. Indian	114

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs 15-14-6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15-14-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25.-5-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-3-3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79-1-0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79-1-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79.1-0.

London, Nov. 9.

Bar gold ready 93s. 4d.
Silver ready, d. 32/5.
Silver forward, d. 32.

TONE OF SILVER—
Market closed with buyers at to-day's price. Price rose from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. India bought to cover sales. China was buyer at lower rates. We think prices to remain at about present level or a little higher.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Ready:—25—5—3 Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	At 6 p.m.
Asho	..	..	..
Kartak	25— 5—0	25—5—3	25— 5—0
Magsr	25— 2—0	25—3—3	25— 3—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	0—15—0		
Magsr	0—7—0		

Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Ready:—79—0 Vaida	Opening	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	..	..	..
Kartak	78— 8—0	79— 1—0	79— 0—0
Magsr	78— 6—0	79— 1—0	79— 0—0
Teji Mandi.			
Asho	..		
Kartak	0—15—0		
Magsr	1— 2—0		

Tone—Market Steay

SLUMP IN BOMBAY SILVER MARKET.

SEQUEL TO HEAVY BULL OPERATIONS.

Considerable sensation was created in the silver maket last week and as the result of an attempt at cornering by a well-known Indore operator and a partner of his. It subsequently developed into a crisis. There was much excitement visible and the situations in the market remained uncertain for a time, and the Bulls seemed to become "nervous". If appears that from Saturday the Bulls began taking delivery which was continued until Monday noon. Nothing untoward seemed to have happened so far and it is reported that about 16,000 bars, valued at nearly 3½ crores were tendered in the mean time. Subsequently it transpired, however, to the consternation of the market that the Bulls were unable to take up all the siver tendered, their strong financial position notwithstanding, within the time allowed, that is, till Monday noon. An impasse had been reached, it was at this juncture that efforts were made for a compromise that would eventually ease the situation and rehabilitate the market. After prolonged negotiations a compromise was arrived at, which proved to be agreeable to the Bulls. It was agreed that the Bulls should take up the tenders and submit to an adjustment of the outstanding contracts at the rate of Rs. 81-8-0. This was the rate at which the last auction on Monday took place. The Bulls have, it is understood, since sold out their holdings to the extent of about 7,000 bars at prices varying from Rs. 77 to Rs. 78. The market has consequently fallen and there is a slump. The stock under the control of the Bull speculators was estimated at about 15,000 bars.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 63/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 100.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 91/2
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1445-55 Rs 96.
5 per cent. Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/14
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 103
3½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs. 103-10.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8

SHARES.

	London, Nov. 9
Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	" 126
National	" 43 3/4
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12 1/4

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Market closed steady.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 420, Bombay Cotton 632/8, By. Dyeing 335, Century 457/8, Central India 222/8, Crescent 245, Ed. Sassoon 230, Finlay 625, Fazul 865, Indian Bleaching 192/8, Indore Malwa 570, Kohinoor 1730, Madhowji 275, New Great 870, Pearls 637/8, Phoenix 497/8, Simplex 351/4, Shapurji 230, Swan 787/8, Swadeshi 521/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 292/8, By. Burma 315, By. Burma N. I. 75 N. Bt. Burma Petrol 4/4, By. Tramway 91/4, By. Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 87/8, Katni Defd 275, New India Ins. 14, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Ord 26/4, Tata Defd. 97/8, Tata Hydro 640, Scindia Steam 7.

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, Imperial Part paid 347/8, India 75, Central 26.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

November 10.

After the recent heavy advance Reuter reported to-day 157 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation and stringent and meagre selling on unfavourable political situation. Liverpool has been reported 15 to 23 points down. The market declined on some long liquidation and American selling. Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 8th instant (12-5 p.m.) as under:—

"Whilst we believe values will go higher, think further pause likely and natural. We would take advantage of any reaction to buy." (3-10 p.m.) "The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 31st October 7,355,000 bales.

The position of the market both in Liverpool and New York is extremely strong owing to the unexpectedly short crop. Even though present prices are likely to check consumption, we do not think this fact sufficient justification for selling short in face of the extreme strength of the statistical position.

In our market the position is quite the contrary, as crop prospects are good and it looks as though there will be sufficient cotton to meet buyers' requirements, so that although we look for higher prices late in the season we think it advisable for the present to sell in strong markets such as we saw on Thursday last when the quotation for Broach touched Rs. 600.

In sympathy with the sharp reaction in America the Marwari Bazar opened easier at Rs. 572, i.e. Rs. 14 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G Broach April-May. At the opening jobbers and one Japanese House were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 575. Around this level another Japanese House and a well-known Indore operator were sellers which caused the market to give way to Rs. 566. Scattered buying and profit taking raised the values to Rs. 569½ but the prices again dropped to Rs. 562½ on selling by Offices and a Japanese House, and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 564½. The prices touching Rs. 568 declined steadily to Rs. 564 on selling by Cutcha Candy Brokers, and closed easy at Rs. 567½ at 6 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar was kept closed.

Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 539 and improved to Rs. 543 on Commission Houses buying. From this level the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 525 on Exporting Houses and Bear operators selling. It then touching Rs. 533 steadily declined to Rs. 529 in sympathy with the decline in Broach and closed easy at Rs. 530 at 6 p.m.

Oomra March opened at Rs. 530 and touching Rs. 534, gradually gave way to Rs. 520 on selling by Bear operators, after meagre fluctuations, closed easy at Rs. 524 at 6 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr.-January opened at Rs. 457 and closed at Rs. 455 at 6 p.m.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATION 6 P. M.

Bombay, November. 10.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	567 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan	455
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan	530
Fine Oomra	March	524

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	1,000
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot fair request	19.42
Egyption F. G. F. Sakels ..	20.90

Noon.

New York, 11 a.m. ..	Jan. ..	37.10—30.17
(As nown in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	Mar. ..	33.38—33.40
	May ..	33.35—33.40
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	33.07
" " " "	Jan. ..	33.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 9.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan. ..	18.87—2
	Mar. ..	18.75—2
	May. ..	18.56—17
	July ..	18.17 15
	Liverpool, Nov 10.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan. ..	18.83—04
	Mar. ..	18.68—07
	May ..	18.4[illegible]—08
	July ..	18.05 12

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Nov. 9. To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York,	Jan. ..	32.30—1.37
	Mar. ..	32.60—1.35
	May ..	32.60—1 40
	July ..	32.25—1.2
	New York, Nov 10. To-day's prices.	
Futures at New York,	Jan. ..	32.55+25
	Mar. ..	32.83+23
	May ..	32.84+24
	July ..	32.26+01

AMERICAN MARKETS,

	New York, Nov. 9.
Week's Receipts of Cotton U. S. Ports	243,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	24,000
" " to Framnce and Cont	51,000
" " to Japan	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ..	833,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	1154,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 9.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports ..		40,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " Continent		8,000
Futures at New York ..		..
" " "	Jan. ..	32.30—1.37
" " "	Mar. ..	32.6[illegible]—1.35
" " "	May. ..	32.60—1 40
" " "	July. ..	32.65—0.83
Spot Cotton at New York ..		33.35—1 20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		33.00—0 50
Futures , "	Jan. ..	32.30—1 20
" " "	Mar. ..	32.44—1.19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		.. 11 1/6
Silver foreign mined		.. 63 1/4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

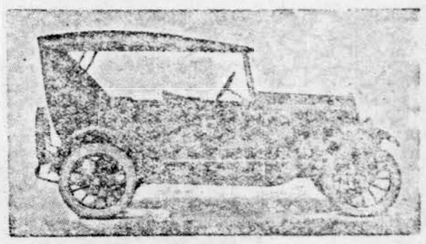
Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 10. To-day's Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	18.65—22
Feb.	..
Mar.	18.54—21
April	..
May	18.33—23
June	..
July	17.91—26
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.3[illegible]—40
Nov.	..

Egyptians Jan. July 19 10 19.75 Mar 9.90 May. 19.04

For other Commercial see page 10.)

"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



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Both with self-starter.

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Diabetes?

That is the canker of life, the demon of so many troubles and early death. Poor and rich all are its victims. West has found only one specific for it, and even that is so costly as to be beyond the reach of even the rich. Its effects have not been found permanent and, as a Surgeon-General declares in a public notice, a little carelessness may prove *dangerous*.

Our country produces diverse sorts of herbs which are specific remedies for so-called incurable diseases.

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has prepared this wonderful specific. It solves your dilemma. It cures Diabetes of all kinds in all stages, stops sugar, regulates urine. Besides, it is a great Tonic. Vital Debility, Impotency, Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhaea etc., are cured and the patient becomes an altogether different man. It gives strength, increases life, digests food, and improves appetite. This medicine fulfils all the requirements of the present day. and it is the king of Aphrodisiacs.

CHEAP!

Price: Rs. 4 for 32 Pills: R. 1 for 8 Pills.

Let anyone have a trial by using 8 pills of this medicine. Test of only 8 days will show a definite decrease in sugar and marked increase in vital forces.

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SPORTING NEWS

ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

The annual athletic meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was brought to a successful close on Friday evening when the remaining items of the programme were worked off. The arrangements were quite satisfactory and some good sport was witnessed by the large gathering present.

A. B. Hudson proved the best athelete of the meting and easily won the Young Challenge Cup.

He stood first in Hurdles (tie with Bennett), Quarter mile, Half mile, High jump and Long jump, got a second place in the Quarter mile Handicap and also secured the third place in the 220 yds Handicap.

At the conclusion of the sports Mr. H. T. Gorrie, President of the Gymkhana, before asking Lady Aitken to distribute the prizes thanked Messrs. Hamilton and Sherwood and other members of the Committee for their successful work. Lady Aitken then gave away the prizes and the proceedings terminated with cheers for Lady Aitken.

The Results:—

100 YDS. RACK (CHALLENGE CUP.)

L. A. Bennet	1
A. D. Pitt	2
T. H. Herd	3

Time 11 secs.

100 YDS. RACE (OPEN.)

Pte. Lawler	1
R. Mahar	2
M. Powell	3

Time 10 3/5 secs.

TUG OF WAR.

Final.

RUGBY TEAM BEAT OLD CARTHUSIANS.

TEAM:—Terry, Lowry, James, Ross, Bennett, Gardiner, Beauchamp and Fidler.

RELAY RACE (1 MILE).

1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	1
Lonavla Wanderers	2
Orion Sp. Association	3

Time 4 mins. 10 secs.

QUARTER MILE RACE (OPEN.)

Lt. Stewart	1
B. Meyers	2
P. Powell	3

Time 57 4/5 secs.

220 YDS. (HANDICAP).

A. D. Pitt (6 yds)	1
L. A. Bennett (Scratch)	2
A. B. Hudson (Scratch)	3

Time 29 2/5 secs.

ONE MILE (OPEN.)

M. Billimoria	1
P. J. Pathare	2
A. Soares	3

Time: 5mins. 18secs.

QUARTER MILE RACE (HANDICAP).

D. H. Dawson (3 yds)	1
A. B. Hudson (Scratch)	2
McGusty (2 yds.)	3

Time 59 4/5 secs.

HIGH JUMP.

A. B. Hudson	1
P. T. Harrison	2
A. D. Pitt	3

Height 5ft. 3¼in.

BROAD JUMP.

A. B. Hudson	1
P. T. Harrison	2
C. H. Wand	3

Distance 18ft. 4 inches.

THE MUD SPORTS.

The following were won at the mud sports:

Stewart Cup for most points at the Final Meeting to Mr. C. C. Hherwood and Capt. C. M. Flanders (Tie.)

Aggregate Cup for Weekly Meetings to Capt. C. M. Flanders.

Aggregate Cup for jumping at Weekly Meetings to Mr. C. C. Sherwood.

Ladies' Prizes for nomination events:—Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. Flanders, and Mrs. Partridge.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. PARSI GYMKHANA.

A two day fixture between the Hindu and Parsi Gymkhanas began on the former's ground on Saturday afternoon and was concluded yesterday, resulting in a draw. The matches between the two Gymkhanas are always eagerly looked forward to by many enthusiasts and on both days there was a large attendance.

The Parsis winning the toss went in to bat at 3 p.m., Mehta and Umrigar being the first pair. The Hindu attack was entrusted to Chanda Rana and Shivram, both of whom bowled right through the Parsis Gymkhana innings. The Parsis began none too well and wickets fell at regular intervals until Reporter came and stayed the rot. The Parsis after playing for two hours were all out for 91 runs. With an hour to go the Hindus opened through Dalvi and Navle and had put up 67 runs at the cost of only four wickets Dalvi had a merry innings of 33 which included 6 fours.

Swami and V. A. Dalvi the overnight not outs resumed batting yesterday at 11-30 and put up 35 and 44 respectively. Shivram and Erram also contributed the substantial scores of 36 and 34 respectively.

The Hindus finished with 248 runs at 3 p.m. which left the Parsi Gymkhana about three hours to play out and draw, in which they succeeded. Umrigar and Reporter opened the Parsi innings and the first wicket fell at 17. The next three wickets fell at 54. The Kapadia—Mobedji combination then stopped the rot and contributed 88 runs between themselves when Rana got behind the latter's defence with a nice legbreak Mehta joined Kapadia and played till full time. The score at the end of the day was 149 for 5 wickets. Yesterday Mobedji played for A. Wadia in the Parsi Team.

The Score:—

PARSI GYMKHANA 1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
S. H. Mehta C B. A. Dalvi b Shivram	12
K. P. Umrigar b Rana	11
S. H. Colah C .L. P. Jai b Shivram	0
F. E. Kapadia b Rana	9
M. R. Reporter (not out)	29
Dr. H. D. Kanga b Rana	6
A. H. Wadia b Rana	0
H. J. Engineer run out	16
P. H. Daruwalla b Rana	0
Dr. R. J. Tata b Rana	3
P. Bulsara b Rana	0
Extras	5
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C. H. Chanda Rana	18	2	45	7
P. Shivram	18.5	1	41	2

HINDU GYMKHANA 1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
S. M. Dalvi v Wadia b Tata	33
J. G. Nable c Tata b Daruwalla	6
V. A. Dalvi c Kapadia b Tata	44
K. R. Swami b Daruwalla	35
L. P. Jai c Mobedji b Tata	17
B. D. Jog, L. B. W. Balsara	18
S. S. Erram c Umrigar b Balsara	34
P. Shivram c Kapadia b Mobedgi	36
S. R. Godambe run out	4
C. Rana not out	0
Extras	2
Total	248

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kanga	5	0	28	0
Tata	22	4	60	4
Daruwalla	24	1	10.3	2
Balsara	14.4	5	31	2
Engineer	5	1	13	0
Colah	1	0	3	1
Mobedji	4	0	8	1

PARSI GYMKHANA 2ND INNINGS.

	Runs.
K. P. Umrigar c Swami b Jai	6
M. R. Reporter b Godambe	15
S. H. Colah b Erram	33
Mobedji b Rana	30
H. J. Engineer L. B. W.	0
F. E. Kapadia not out	48
S. H. Mehta not out	5
Rest did notbat.	
Extras	12
Total for 5 wkts.	149

Next Sunday Mr. Amersey's XI will play Dr. H. D. Kanga's XI on the Parsi Gymkhana Ground Commencing at 11-30 a.m.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The following Football matches were played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham two, West Ham nil; Bolton Wanderers four, Chelsea nil; Burnley one, Blackburn two; Everton two, Sheffield United nil; Hudderfield three, Liverpool one; Middlesbrough nil, Arsenal nil; Newcastle four, Manchester one; Notts County nil, Aston Villa one; Preston one, Sunderland two; Tottenham three, Nottingham nil; West Brom two, Cardiff City four.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City nil, Leeds United nil; Bristol City one, Blackpool one; Coventry City four, Nelson nil; Derby County one, Stoke one; Fulham three, Southampton two; Hull City two, Crystal Palace two; Manchester three, Leicester nil; Port Vale one, Clapton Orient nil; The Wednesday one, Barnsley nil; South Shields two, Oldham nil; Stockport County three, Bury two.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Aberdare three, Brighton one; Bournemouth nil, Southend one; Brentford one, Portsmouth one; Exeter City three, Bristol one; Millwall nil, Reading nil; Northampton one, Plymouth nil; Norwich City, three, Newport nil; Queen's Park one, Gillingham one; Swansea two, Merryr Town one; Swindon one, Charlton one; Watford nil, Luton Town nil.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington two, Wigan Boro two; Barrow one, Rotherham two; Chesterfield seven, Walsall nil; Darlington four, Tranmore one; Durham City three, Crewe one; Grimsby two, Wolverhampton nil; Halifax Town three, Ashington nil; Lincoln City two(Bradford three; New Brighton nil, Hartlepools nil; Rochdale two, Doncaster nil; Wrexham three, Southport nil.

SCOTTISH.

Aberdeen two, Partick Thiestle one; Airdrieonians two, Motherwell nil; Ayr United two, Hibbernians two; Clyde three, Morton nil; Dundee four, Clydebank one; Hamilton two, Celtic five; Hearts four, Kilmarnock one; Queen's Park nil, St. Mirren one; Raith Rovers three, Falkirk nil; Rangers two, Third Lanark nil.

In Amateur Soccer International, England beat Ireland by 3 goals to nil at Sydenham.

The Scottish League Management Committee has dismissed Cowden Beath's appeal against fine but rescinded the request for the chairman's resignation.

RUGBY PLAYER SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Scottish Rugby Union has suspended Neil Macpherson, the Newport forward and Scottish international, for receiving a memento gift on the occasion of presentations made by the Newport town to twent-two members of the Newport Club to celebrate the last season's unbeaten record. No Scottish player will be permitted to play with or against the members of Newport who accepted the gifts. The Welsh Union sanctioned the presentations.—Reuter.

PREMIER REVIEWS EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 11.

Speaking in London to-day Mr. Baldwin further reviewed the European situation. In reference to American co-operation in solving the European situation he said "the entire weight of our authority and influence will be and is being thrown into the scales in favour of that co-operation, that common action by which just five years ago the war was won and by which alone peace can be secured". He made only a brief mention of the position of affairs further afield. He said that the Government would presently ask Parliament to ratify the Turkish Treaty and with that last outstanding war liability would then be wiped off the slate. He added "it is hoped that the regions of the Near and Middle East which have been in a state of chronic convulsion since the war, will now settle down to the sorely needed task of reconstruction. These states must work out their own destiny. We have no desire to interfere in their internal or domestic affairs. But it is not by revolutions or changes of dynasty or by violent commotions that peace and progress are most likely to be secured. The people of States in question will not advance their own interests by any such methods. They are all of them or nearly all impoverished by the war and they will need financial aid for their rehabilitation. But when their agents come and knock at financial doors of Paris or London or elsewhere the first question they will be asked and the first guarantee that will be required will be that of internal order and security."

ARMISTICE DAY.

To-morrow Armistice Day will be celebrated throughout Britain with deepest reverence. At all churches arrangements have been made for appropriate services and observance of two minutes' silence at the hour at which the armistice was signed.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York will play prominent parts in the ceremony at the Cenotaph which will be of a most impressive character and it is expected that Whitehall will once more prove the avenue of pilgrimage throughout the day by people placing flowers at the base of the Cenotaph and visiting the unknown warrior's grave in Westminster Abbey.

The King and Queen will represent the Empire at the service to be held in Westminster Abbey and they will be accompanied not only by high officers of the State, but by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions as well. (B.O.W.)

MR. WILSON ON AMERICA'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Wilson addressing the American people directly and by wireless for the first time since he left Whitehouse declared that America's attitude after the war was "deeply ignoble, cowardly and dishonourable". He said France and Italy had made wastepaper of the Versailles Treaty. The way in which the United States could show true appreciation of the significance of Armistice Day was resolving to put self interest away and formulate and act upon higher ideals of international policy.—Reuter.

LONDON PRESS ON GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Sunday papers teem with rumours and speculation with regard to the nearness of the general election and the extent of the protection proposals Government is likely to submit. While a quick appeal to the electorate is urged in some directions, others decry the idea of a snap election before the public is enabled to study the proposals not yet published.

Among the leading organs the "Sunday Times" regards Mr. Baldwin's action in recommitting the Conservatives to protection as a great blunder. It is strongly hostile to a general protection tariff and believes it to be politically fatal. It expresses the opinion that the necessary steps to protect the home market in order to reduce unemployment could be carried out under the Safeguarding of Industries Act without creating a political chaos. The paper condemns the idea of dissolution and declares that the reports received at the headquarters are not encouraging, and urges postponement even at the loss of some prestige.

"MAKING PORK OF PRIME MINISTER HIMSELF".

The "Observer" approves Mr. Baldwin's action in extending Imperial preference in view of the fact that our Inter-Imperial trade is of the most desirable class and includes the largest proportion of high grade manufactured exports. At the same time, the paper suports the Prime Minister's refusal to tax wheat and meat because no Dominion Premier is able to offer anything like an adequate *quid pro quo* for such a sweeping concession. It expresses an opinion that the real object of the apparently heroic advisers who commend the whole hog to Mr. Baldwin is to make the pork of the Prime Minister himself.

"CONCERT HALL FUND."

A varied and interesting programme of select music, both Western and Eastern, was gone through successfully, on Sunday evening when Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote gave a concert at the Town Hall in the presence of a large audience. The programme was divided into two parts, the first of which was mainly confined to Miss Palamkote's pupils, who, each and all, acquitted themselves creditably, in their respective pieces and which incidentally reflected the sound training imparted to them by their tutor. Two piano duets, one by Miss Shirin S. Doctor and Miss Naju B. Wadia, and the other by Miss Manijeh S. Vatchagandhi, and Miss Wadia, were well received by the audience. There were three items of piano solo, at regular intervals, all of which received well-merited applause from an appreciative audience, the recipients of the honour being Miss Daulat R. D. Mistry, Miss Doctor and Miss Ruby J. Treasurywala. In the second part, Violin Solo by Signor L. Fernando interested the house. The most interesting item of the evening was then gone through, viz. the rendering of two pieces of Indian music in (1) "Ragh Yaman Gut Trital," and (2) "Ragh Bhupali Tilana Trital," by six ladies with the aid of 'sitars', led by Miss Shera N. Kapadia, on a 'tamboora'. Two more ladies, playing on a harmonium, and a tambourine thumper added to the charm of the music. At the close of the piece all participents were greeted with repeated cheers. Then another Indian music from Miss Kapadia and a piano Solo, ably rendered, by Miss Palamkote, ended the programme.

After the distribution of the Trinity College of Music (London) Certificates and prizes to pupils, at the hands of Mrs. Mody, Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the gathering, said a few words and complimented Miss Bhikhaiji Palamkote in organising successfully that evening's function. He added that she had been, for well-nigh 25 years past, imparting to the pupils an efficient teaching in the noble art of music. Hundreds of pupils had received excellent training at her hands, which showed what even a lady, in spite of all handicaps of her sex, could achieve. Moreover, she was not only an able musician, but an authoress and a good needlewoman. She was in her own humble way, doing a great service to the city. He then announced the sum realised as the proceeds of the sale of tickets, and also a few subscriptions to the Fund which together made up a sum of Rs. 1,370.

It may be added that Miss Palamkote has spent her invaluable time in making the project of giving Bombay a Concert Hall a success. She has successfully organised several concerts, and with the help of a few subscriptions from sympathisers of the movement has been able to raise up nearly Rs. 16,000 in all, (excluding of course Rs. 1 370 mentioned above), for which she deserved to be congratulated. There is no doubt with a little more help from the generous public she will be able to see her cherished desire fulfilled at a no distant date.

Official and Personal.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpye has been re-elected the President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee for 1923-24.

Sgt. Prakasam, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee left for Auresar on the 9th by the Calcutta Mail. He will reach Amritsar on the 12th.

Desabhakta Venkatappiah, President, All-India Congress Committee left Rajamundry on the 9th instant for Amritsar.

His Excellency Sir William Marris attended 'Poppy' dance and grand military display, at Allahabad, on Saturday.

Special Armistice Day service was held on Sunday in the All-Saints Cathedral, Allahabad. His Excellency Sir William Marris attended the Service.—A.P.

An Udaipur message of November 11th, says:—His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by his staff attended Divine Service in Udaipur Mission Church at 10-45 this morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Udaipur at 10 a.m. on the 10th instant H. H. the Maharaja paid a formal visit to His Excellency at 11-45 a.m. and His Excellency returned the visit. Her Excellency has also accompanied His Excellency.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading visited Jagmander Island on the 10th instant.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading were entertained by His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur at a banquet in the palace. H. H. the Maharana proposed their Excellencies health.

It was observed that His Excellency the Viceroy and his staff were wearing poppies on Saturday at the State arrival at Udaipur.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS.

COMMISSION'S QUESTIONNAIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, November 8.

Two questionnaires have been issued by the Public Services Commission, one consisting of seven questions on the organisation of the All-India Services and the other containing eleven questions on Service conditions. The questionnaire has been finally adopted after some amendment in provisional draft. The questions regarding the organisation of the Services run:

Question. No. 1: In the light of the experience now gained of the operation of the system of Government established by the Government of India, Act and in view of the avowed policy of Parliament as contained in the preamble of that Act, do you consider that any readjustment of the position of any or all of the All-India Services is required, considereing in particular the possibility of transferring immediately or gradually any of their present duties and functions to the Services constituted on a provincial basis? If in your opinion any readjustment is necessary what in your view should be the place and functions of these services and in particular of the Indian Civil Services in the Government of India?

Question No. 2: The tables annexed set out the principal classes of superior appointments at present held by members of the All-India Services. To what extent in each of these classes do you consider that the European personnel must at present be retained for the maintenance of a standard of administration in accordance with the responsibilities of the Crown for the Government of India and do you consider that any progressive reduction of this European element will be practicable within say the next 20 years?

THE EUROPEAN ELEMENT.

Question No. 3: Do you conside rthat the European element in the Services should be appointed and controlled by the Secretary of State in Council as members of the Services organised on an All-India basis with the safeguards and conditions at present attaching to that organisation, or should it be appointed and controlled by the Government of India or, where the duties concerned are under a local Government by the local Government?

Question No. 4: Having regard to the declared policy of Parliament in respect of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration and to the provision in Section 84-A of the Government of India Act for the appointment of a statutory commission in 1929 to report on the extent to which it is desirable to extetnd, modify or restrict the degree of responsible Government then existing in India and having regard also to the importance of offering to recruits a career of adequate security and opportunity, on what conditions do you consider that the European element in the Services should be recruited? In particular do you consider that engagements on short term contracts would be suitable as a substitute for permanent appointments, and if so, to what extent and in what branches of the Services?

Question No. 5: Do you consider that the Secretary of State in Council should continue to appoint and control the Indians required for duties and functions of the kind at present performed by the All-India Services or should they be appointed by the Government of India or by local Governments? If you hold the former view, do you consider that any alterations are necessary in the methods adopted for the recruitment of Indians for the All-India Services?

IS PAY A LIVING WAGE?

Question No. 6: Do you consider that the existing rates of pay for the All-India Services are suitable (a) for Europeans, (b) for Indians? If not, what readjustments do you suggest?

Question No. 7: If local Governments should appoint the personnel required for the duties and functions referred to in 5, would it be preferable to organise them as separate superior Provincial Services or to amalgamate them with the existing Provincial Services? In the latter alternative what scales of pay would in your opinion be necessary to obtain recruits of the required standard?

THE SERVICE CONDITIONS.

The eleven questions on the service conditions in the All-India Services are:—

Question No. 1:—Taking into consideration the provisions of the Government of India Act, do you consider that the position of members of the Services is adequately safeguarded as regards (I) pay, (II) allowances, (III) prospects, (IV) pensions? If not and bearing in mind the existing constitutional position in India, have you any proposals to make?

Question No. 2: Have you any observations to offer on the scheme or retirement on proportionate pension announced in the Government of India Home Department resolution, dated November 8th, 1921 No. F-149-1 (establishment), as subsequently amended?

Question No. 3: What are your views with regard to the present rates of pay? Give any figures available to you, for example, family budgets, distinguishing between expenditure in India and expenditure involving remittance to the United Kingdom. If a new scale of remuneration were fixed now, how would you provide for its adjustment to meet future variations in prices and exchange?

Question No. 4: What are your views with regard to the question of passage allowances for officers in the Services and their families? If such allowances were granted would you prefer they should take the form of an increase of overseas pay to all officers or the grant of a certain number of passages during an officer's service to himself, his wife and family?

LEAVE AND PENSION RULES.

Question No. 5: Have you any criticism to make regarding the allowances payable to the Services?

Question No. 6: Have you any observations to offer regarding the withdrawal of the exchange compensation allowance?

Question No. 7: Do you consider that any grievance exists in respect of house accommodation, the rent chargeable for official residences or the house rent allowances granted when no official residence is available?

Question No. 8: Have you any criticism to make regarding the leave rules?

Question No. 9: Do you consider that the pension rules and scales are satisfactory? If not give reasons in detail for any proposals you may have to make? Do you consider that subscription to the provident funds by Government in lieu of pensions should be adopted for (1) officers now in the services, and (2) future recruits? Have you any observations to make regarding the rules governing commutation of pensions and in particular the existing one-third restriction on the proportion of pension which may be commuted?

Question No. 10: What is your opinion of the comparative merits of family pensions and provident funds as provision for the families of deceased officers? Have you any observations to offer regarding the existing I.C.S. Family Pension Fund?

Question No. 11:: Do you consider that suitable provision is made for medical attendance for officers and their families? If not have you any proposals to make?

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

A bulletin issued by the Public Services Commission shows that on the day of its first meeting Lord Lee addressing the Commissioners emphasised that the Commission had been appointed by Royal Warrant and would submit the report to the King himself. The Commission was, therefore, in no sense a political Committee but an independent and impartial tribunal which would investigate in a judicial spirit and report the findings without fear or favour.

Referring to the allegations that it was appointed mainly, if not only, to redress the grievances of the British Civil Servants, Lord Lee said the best refutation of this was provided by the terms of reference and by their questionnaire which placed the reorganisation of the Services, as it was commonly called Indianisation, in the foreground of enquiry. Of course the examination of the service grievances also formed a very important and urgent work of the Commission. They recognized that every effort should be made to report with as little delay as possible and hoped the Commission would be permitted to pursue the investigation in an atmosphere of calm and absence of racial feeling and that however controversial the subject of its enquiry the Commission would be treated as an impartial and independent tribunal rather than as a Government or Political Committee.

The Commission discussed the question of procedure. There was general agreement that the public be kept informed of the progress of enquiry, the nature of evidence given and subjects under discussion by issuing frequent bulletins and the question of publication or otherwise of evidence was to be left absolutely to the choice of individual witnesses appearing.

The provisional questionnaire was amended in certain respects and adopted in the final form. The first questionnaire consists of seven questions on organisation of the All-India Services. Its main enquiry is directed to finding as to what readjustment in the position of the All-India Services is considered necessary in the light of the working of the new constitution, avowed policy of Parliament contained in the preamble of the Government of India Act particularly considering the question of Provincialisation and the place and functions of the Indian Civil Service in the Government of this country. The questions of future recruitment and control of the Services, the extent of maintenance of the European element and its progressive reduction, conditions of recruitment of Europeans and as to whether short-term contracts would be a suitable substitute for permanent appointments, rates of pay of Europeans and Indians are raised. The questionnaire on service conditions *inter alia* enquires whether the position of the service-men was sufficiently safeguarded as regards pay, allowances, prospect and pensions, raises the question of terms offered for retirement on proportionate pensions and amelioration of service grievances.

The Commission conferred to-day with officials of certain departments of the Government of India.

MEETING OF "DEPRESSED CLASSES."

Under the auspices of 'Shri Datt Prasadik Bhajan Mandali' of Kamatipura 13th Lane, a representative meeting of the Depressed Classes was held under the presidentship of Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge, Land Manager of the Development Department on the 9th instant. Many prominent persons belonging to the Depressed Classes from Poona, Satara, Nasik and Bhusaval were present on the occasion. Ladies of these classes too were present. After the voting of the president to the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously. The President was very much impressed by the awakening of the Depressed Classes to come to the level of their so-called high class people by educating their children. He exhorted the audience to help generously the educational institutions started by their people and thus get real happiness by feeding their mind instead of their bodies. He then promised to pay Rs. 20 monthly as a help to the Night School started by the Somavanshiya Nirashrit Shikshana Vardhak Samaj, Bombay:—(1) This representative meeting of the Depressed Classes requests the Government of Bombay to Nominate Mr. N. T. Jadhav on the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Depressed Classes this time. (2) This meeting requests the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police to admit one of the members of the Depressed Classes to the Police Training School at Nasik, this year. (3) This meeting authorises the President to forward the resolutions to the proper authorities.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Indian Merchants' Chamber Election, Chamber Office, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Speeches on "Work before us". Mr. M. K. Patel to preside

Meeting re. Assembly election, the Bullion Exchange Hall, 5-40 p.m

The extraordinary general meeting of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Annual General Meeting of the Institution of Engineers' (India) Wood Road, 10-30 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 14.

Elections by Mahomedan and Non-Mahomedan Constituencies for the Legislative Assembly 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Opening of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 12 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 44m., Sunset 6h. 3m.
Nov. 13 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 44m., Sunset 6h. 2m.
Nov. 14 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 45 m., Sunset 6h. 2m.
No. 15 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 45m., Sunset 6h 1m.
Nov. 16 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 46m; Sunset 6h. 1m.
Nov. 17 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 46m.; Sunset 6h. 1m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

O S K's steamer "Alta Maru" (Inward bound) has sailed from Colombo and is due to arrive here on the 14th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan p. s.s. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 12th instant.

WORKERS FOR MR. V. J. PATEL.

All the workers who have worked for Mr. Vithalbhai Patel for the last month and a half are earnestly requested to come and see Mr. Patel to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Arya Bhuvan Sandhurst Road.

ARMISTICE DAY IN BOMBAY.

Armistice Day was celebrated in Bombay on Sunday, and the usual two minutes silence was observed, all tram cars and trains running at the time being stopped. There were special services in all churches and at the Afghan Memorial Church in Colaba parade service was held.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations are invited for two seats on the B. P. C. C. from Mandvi Ward. Nominations, duly proposed and seconded, should reach the Mandvi District Congress Committee Office on or before Saturday 17th November at 6 p.m. Election will take place in the office on Sunday next (the 18th instant). Voting papers will be supplied in the office.

"WORK BEFORE US."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. when Messrs. V. J. Patel, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai Desai and J. K. Mehta will speak on "The work before us." Mr. Manecksji Kavasji Patel will preside.

"ASSEMBLY ELECTION AND VOTERS' DUTY."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Bullion Merchants' Association a public meeting will be held in the Bullion Exchange Hall to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (B. T.) when Messrs. Vithalbhai J. Patel, Balubhai Desai, Jaisukhlal Mehta, K. F. Nariman and others will speak on "Voters' duty and assemblys' election." The public are invited to attend.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT C. C.

The election of the delegates for the ensuing Coconada Sessions of the Congress will take place on the 25th November 1923. The polling-stations and such other matters will be notified here. The district has to send 4 delegates. Those who are desirous to stand as candidates for the aforesaid election should send in their candidature duly proposed and seconded to the District Office (Arya Bhuvan Sandhurst Road, Bombay) on or before the 15th instant.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Hon'ble Nawab of Chhatari has made a trust of Rs. 10,000 to found scholarships, to be called Sir William Marris Commerce Scholarships, to be awarded to Muhammadan students for the study of commerce.

* * * *

The Allahabad Kyastha Pathasala celebrated its Golden Jubilee on Saturday. Raja Indra Karam Bahadur of Hyderabad presided at the functions, during which Major Ramjit Singh, the President of the Institution gave its history.—A. P.

* * * *

A Calcutta, message of November 10th says: Exchange—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four and twenty-five thirty seconds pence and Demand one shilling four and thirteen sixteenths pence.

* * * *

An Allahabad message of Sunday's date says the eighteen annual Conference of the Indian Christian Association of the United Provinces has been held at Bareilly with Rev. J. R. Chitambar in the chair.—A. P.

* * * *

In the forged currency notes case before Mr. Harris, Special Magistrate Lahore approver Mahomed Din continuing his evi... to-day stated that 1300 forged five rup... and 200 hundred rupee notes were p... the accused and orders were ... Mistri Mahomed Din of Sialkot ... and inspired block for forg... notes. The case was adjou... when the approver will co...

* *

Chandhri Ram Ch... dent of Police, A... smart capture of ... Din by name, ... Manager's Off... rested was ... which is ... Ghulam ... entta, f... is said ... Police...

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A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

ARABIA AND THE KHILAFAT

The "Bombay Chronicle" has arranged to publish a series of special articles on this question which under the name of "Jezirat-ul-Arab" has become momentous to the Indian public. The first instalment will appear on November 16th. The articles are from the pen of an acknowledge expert on the subject and will deal with the political problem of the Arabs, in its relation to the Muslim world and to the British Empire.

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Single copy. As. 2 plus postage.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1923.
612th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

A CALL TO INDIAN YOUTH.

The Hindu young men of Hyderabad (Sind) have set an example which we should like to see copied by the Hindu youth throughout the country. They have set seriously to work to give what little help they can to their less fortunate brethren of the depressed classes, who, as every Indian is aware, are sunk in poverty and ignorance and who consequently lead a life which in Western countries would be regarded as no better than the life of dogs. The young men of Hyderabad have been organising meetings of both the depressed classes and the so-called higher classes, with a view, it would appear, mainly to prevail on the latter to give up the idea of "untouchability" in respect of the former and to look upon them as human beings and children of the same God as much as themselves.

The fact that propaganda of this type is still necessary to disabuse the orthodox Hindu mind of the pernicious idea that mere physical contact with any of these lowly classes results in "pollution" and is tantamount to a "sin", shows that as yet very little progress has been made in the direction of the removal of "untouchability" from the Hindu social system. As Mahatma Gandhi pointed out repeatedly there is no sanction in any of the authoritative scriptures of the Hindus for the treatment which the present day "higher" castes are meting out to the depressed classes. On the other hand, the scriptures contain ample evidence of the freedom allowed to these classes in the past to move in Hindu society. The idea of "untouchability" is a growth of comparatively recent times and Hindus would do well to reflect on the immense harm the idea has done to their society and the potentiality for future mischief it possesses, if still uneradicated. The depressed classes, let the Hindus not forget, number nearly one-sixth of the nation and unless their rights as human beings are conceded to them and they are treated as an integral part of the nation, they may be alienated before long from the rest of the nation in patriotic sentiment. It is, therefore, necessary, in the vital interests of the nation, no less than of the depressed classes, that the latter should no longer be treated as social outcasts. The greatest Hindu of the day has shown the way to reparation of the grievous wrong done by Hindu society to the untouchables. But his followers, while they are pressing forward to follow his advice in other directions, have been sadly wanting in that genuine and practical sympathy for the "untouchables" for which the Mahatma pleaded from a hundred platforms. There has been spasmodic activity, more conventional than otherwise, in various parts of the country for the removal of untouchability, but sustained activity one sees nowhere. From the lukewarm interest in the problem of the depressed classes shown by even those who wear Khaddar, one realises that the Mahatma's message has gone home to very few of his countrymen yet.

We cannot call the man a genuine patriot, even though he be a Khadi-wearing patriot, who is not prepared to touch a member of the depressed classes without the idea of pollution resulting therefrom. So long as "untouchability" divides Hindu society, the solidarity of that society, and, as a consequence, national solidarity too, must remain a chimera. It is because the Mahatma realised this terrible truth that he laid so much emphasis on the removal of untouchability. It was to him as urgently necessary for securing Swaraj, as any of the other items of his programme, like the adoption of Khaddar by the nation and Hindu-Moslem-Sikh-Parsi-Christian-Jew unity. Leaders of the Hindu community should take up the problem in right earnest. But the Hindu youth also can do a good deal to ameliorate the lot of the depressed classes by carrying the torch of knowledge to their doors, by teaching them the elementary principles of sanitation and health, and by instructing them in manual and cottage industries. Such social service can be rendered by young men during their leisure hours and in vacation time. They should form themselves into "bands of help" such as have come into existence in Germany and other European countries which have suffered from the war. These bands must go touring through the villages organising measures of self-help wherever possible. There is an immense field for work among the backward and depressed before the young men of India to-day and they should make full use of the splendid opportunity offered to them to serve their fellowmen and fellow-countrymen.

THE KHALIFA'S STATUS.

The rumours that His Majesty the Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan wished to abdicate have been denied, we are glad to say, by His Majesty himself. But we would call the attention of our Muslim readers strongly to the terms of the denial, because they confirm what we have urged, so many times already: the immediate need for Muslims outside Turkey to set to work to organise the new position of the Khilafat. His Majesty "denied that he intended to resign, and declared that, as he did not meddle with politics, there was no reason for his withdrawal, so long as he continued to enjoy the esteem and confidence of the entire Muslim world. He approved the idea of a Conference of Muslim communities to decide the spiritual duties of his office, and added that the National Government which was the pillar of the Khilafat had not yet been able to devote time to this question owing to a multitude of other problems arising from the war."

That is, in essence, what we have been saying for the last four months, and from the mouth of the Khalifa of the Muslims it is nothing less than an appeal to the whole Muslim world to release His Majesty from a condition of forced inactivity. He has, we know, a very high idea of the Khalifa's duties, and no man has a clearer vision of the needs of the Islamic world. A Khalifa who does nothing, or who can do nothing, towards improving the condition of the Muslims everywhere, is, in His Majesty's opinion, worthless. He is not content to accept mere telegrams of congratulation and assurances of loyalty and remain inactive; he longs to do his duty by the Muslim brotherhood. If the Muslims of the world choose to leave the position of the Khilafat as it stands at present, Abdul Majid Khan will, we believe, resign; for he regards that position as contrary to the religious statutes of Islam. He asks the Muslims of the world to rally to him, as the National Government has already asked them, because the Turkish Government cannot yet give time to this important question. He appeals especially to India, which has shown so much solicitude for the Khilafat in the last three years, to help to organise his status and enable him to exercise his proper functions as Khalifa of the Muslims. Incalculable good will come to the Islamic world from the revival of the institution of Khilafat on the true religious ground. Incalculable harm to Muslims must ensue from the neglect of the Khilafat at this juncture.

MR. SASTRI'S DISCLOSURE.

The South African Union Government's disclaimer of knowledge of the incident referred to by Mr. Sastri in his statement to the Press is calculated but to whet public curiosity to know more of the truth than has been disclosed by Mr. Sastri. It is impossible to imagine that Mr. Sastri could have been labouring under a misapprehension in so important a matter. But possibly the threat emanated from some individual member or members of the Union Government and not from the Government as a whole. Mr. Sastri says that General Smuts has disclaimed responsibility for the threat. But that the threat was actually held out cannot be a matter of doubt. From Mr. Sastri's statement one infers that the then Governor-General of the Union, Prince Arthur of Connaught, took upon himself to convey the warning to the Government of India. Since both General Smuts and his present colleagues disclaim knowledge of the incident, the only course now left is for the Government of India to clear all doubt in the matter by publishing the contents of the secret cables received by them from the Governor-General of the Union. We cannot imagine that the latter conveyed the warning to the Government of India on his own initiative and without the previous knowledge of the Union Government. The truth must be made known and the Union Government deserves to be shown up to the world in its true colours. General Smuts' disclaimer cannot absolve him from responsibility for the incident.

But apart from this aspect of the question, one cannot but express one's profound regret that Mr. Sastri should have maintained silence in respect of the incident for so long a time. It was not merely his own honour and self-respect that were involved in the threat held out by the Union Government, but the honour and self-respect of the Indian nation as a whole. Instead of manfully asserting his own as well his countrymen's self-respect and demanding an open and unequivocal statement of the South African Government's position as regards the status of the members of the deputation that would proceed from India and thus forcing it to place all its cards on the table, Mr. Sastri allowed the festering sore to be hidden from public view and proceeded to tour the other Dominions singing praises of the "British Commonwealth" and pleading for sympathy for his countrymen. Even after his return from this tour he failed properly to apprise his countrymen of the gravity of the crisis that was developing in South Africa and Kenya but kept on harping on the visible increase in stature that his countrymen had attained in the Empire as a result of his mission to the Dominions. Mr. Sastri is disillusioned now and we have no wish to add to the poignancy of his sorrows. But we hope the lesson of the incident will not be lost on Mr. Sastri and his fellow Liberals. Secret and devious diplomacy of the nature disclosed by him is no longer wanted by India. It has worked sufficient mischief all over the world in the past. Indian statesmen should refuse to be a party to such negotiations. Like Mahatma Gandhi, let them be true to themselves and they need not fear that any wrong will come to their country. The negotiations which Mahatma Gandhi carried on with Lord Reading, regarding the Ali Brothers, will remain for ever the true type of the diplomacy that India should cultivate and adhere to.

Notes of the Day.

"The Importance of Palestine."

Under the above heading the "Saturday Review" in mail week wrote as follows:

By offering to the dissident Arabs an Arab Agency similar in its general character to the Jewish Agency already at work in Palestine, our Government has manifested its keen desire to redress what the Arabs made out to be a great grievance. But under the leadership of the extremists this liberal offer has been rejected. It is plain that the Arabs have no intention of accepting any concession, but will be satisfied with nothing short of independence, which is a thing that Britain cannot even consider. First, there is the Mandate as approved by the League of Nations, and it binds Britain. It also gives ample powers for the administration of the country, and these must be exercised. And, second, Palestine, as we have repeatedly urged, is of vast strategical importance, because of the Canal, to the British Empire, and cannot be given up. We have not the slightest doubt that this is the attitude of the Prime Ministers of Australia and New Zealand, and of the representatives of India, as well as of all the Colonies and Protectorates east of Suez.

What a rigmarole! Why should the Arabs of Palestine be satisfied with anything short of independence when independence was the bait held out to them by British propaganda in the war, and why cannot Britain even consider their independence now, when Britain promised them no less, and, actually, if we remember right, proclaimed the independence of all Syria, of which Palestine was then an integral part? And how can the approval of the helpless League of Nations given perforce to a mandate which Britain had already arrogated to herself, be held to make that mandate more binding upon Britain than her own proclaimed ideals and pledged word? The "Saturday Review" destroys all ground for the "mandate as approved by the League of Nations" when it urges the vast strategical importance of Palestine to the British Empire because of the Canal. It is perfectly obvious that no genuine mandate from a League of Nations—such mandates being for the protection of the right of the inhabitants as owners—would be given to a Power whose interest it was to occupy the country, and who could not give it up. We do not know what may be the attitude of Australia and New Zealand, but if the "representatives of India" agree with the opinion of the "Saturday Review" they are not representatives, but misrepresentatives and deserve to be pilloried.

Queer Mandates.

An interesting discussion has been going on in the "Manchester Guardian" over the statements of M Poincaré and General Mangin that France is no longer a nation of forty millions, from the military standpoint, but a nation of a hundred millions; the reason being that "she had called in Africa to redress the balance of Europe." It was naturally assumed even by so well-informed a paper as the "Guardian" that this referred to France's pre-war empire and not to mandated territories assigned to her under the Treaty of Versailles. But Mr. Arnold Forster wrote in mail week that that is a mistake. The Treaty does, in the twenty second article of the Covenant of the League of Nations, stipulate that African mandates shall comport "the prohibition of abuses such as the slave trade, the arms traffic and the liquor traffic" and shall also prevent "the military training of the natives for other than police purposes and the defence of the territory." But, and we are now quoting the words of the "Manchester Guardian",

> "France, it appears, before signing the treaty, obtained from her allies an agreement that she should be specially exempted from the last of these prohibitions, and accordingly when the French mandate for Togoland and the Cameroons came to be signed she alone of the mandatories for Africa was given liberty to train the natives of these territories for war and to use them *outside* the mandated area—that is, anywhere she liked. Great Britain and Belgium received no such licence. It would be interesting to know by what authority the "Supreme Council" which negotiated this agreement took upon itself to overrule in advance a definite provision of the treaty which all the Powers signed. It would also be interesting to know whether this extraordinary agreement was negotiated behind the backs of the other Powers not represented on the "Supreme Council," or whether they were fully informed in advance of the signature of the treaty. Even if they were it would have been, no doubt, impossible for them to undo what the Great Powers had agreed should be done. But where was Mr. Lloyd George and where was President W...n?"

And where we may well ask, was the spirit of the League of Nations? Echo answers "where"!

The "Water-Hyacinth" Party.

Mr. S. R. Das, Advocate-General of Bengal, who with a few friends has formed a Constitutional Party, better known to the public of Bengal as the Water-hyacinth Party, has issued a manifesto covering seven closely printed columns of the "Statesman," which, like our local Anglo-Indian journal, has become the sole prop of the Calcutta counterparts of the "Liberals" of Western India. A large portion of the manifesto is taken up with a description of the existing constitution of the Councils. Next come some revelations of what Mr. Das and his friends had done behind the scenes to secure a modification of the attitude of the members of Government on some questions. Mr. Das claims that he benefited his countrymen to an undreamt-of extent by his private negotiations with officials. But it does not appear to have struck Mr. Das that it was at all necessary on his part to have consulted the public in these matters and to have confided in them as closely as he and his friends did in the officials. It is all very well to mention the numerous occasions on which he succeeded in winning over the officials to his side, but would Mr. Das furnish a list of occasions on which he failed to do so, in spite of his earnest endeavours? Mr. Das mentions the following among others as the aims and objects of his party: (1) to increase throughout the province a system of primary education, more general, more useful and better calculated to produce efficient, healthy and useful citizens, (2) to ensure an adequate supply of pure water for every town and village in Bengal, (3) to increase the facilities for obtaining medical aid and medicines, (4) to encourage home industries and (5) to reduce unemployment among the educated. "To take immediate steps to eradicate, diminish or check the spread of water-hyacinth, and if necessary to raise a loan for the purpose," is another primary object of the Party. But are any of these, save, perhaps, the last, distinctive objects, that the Party should take its stand on them? They are common to all political parties. By the way, it would be pertinent to ask of Mr. Das, how many new primary schools and dispensaries were brought into existence during the last three years through his and his friends' labours, both behind and in front of the official purdah.

The Contrast.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani was sentenced a few weeks ago to two and a half years' imprisonment for the "crime" of secretly procuring a copy of a newspaper, in breach of the prison regulations. This was "justice" as administered in British India. Let us note how a similar breach of jail discipline is treated in England. Horatio Bottomley, the ex-M.P., is, as our readers are no doubt aware, "doing" seven and a half years for swindling his countrymen by means of his sweepstakes and "Victory Club" bonds. Some time ago we published some extracts from his letters to his friends complaining of "harsh treatment" in jail. Such complaints from Indian prisoners, even though they be "politicals", never see the light of day, for the simple reason that letter-writing, except on purely business lines or for the purpose of conveying news of one's health, is not favoured in our prisons. But in England, even a hardened criminal like Bottomley is allowed facilities to complain of his "harsh treatment" to his old-time friends outside the jail. It seems Bottomley recently managed to write in jail some articles for the Press and to smuggle it outside with the help of an ex-convict. Bottomley also gave this ex-convict a letter authorising him to sell the MS. The ex-convict arranged to sell it to the Editor of "Lloyd's Sunday News," but the latter thought it advisable to communicate at the same time with the trustee in Bottomley's bankruptcy. Apparently getting wind of this communication, Bottomley's friend immediately sold the copyright to the "News of the World" for £1,000 and that is how the whole transaction came for review before a court of law. The judge has commented upon the violation of prison regulations by Bottomley, and it remains to be seen how Bottomley will be punished for it. But if any countryman of Maulana Hasrat Mohani imagines that Bottomley will receive even a tenth of the punishment that the Maulana got for a lesser offence, he will find himself sadly mistaken.

What is in a Name?

A section of the public in England—at least the newspaper reading public—has been exercised for some time past by the question of the appropriateness of the terms, "Briton", "Britisher" and "Englishman" to denote the average British citizen, but so far no satisfactory solution of the problem appears to have been arrived at. In India too a similar controversy had raged round the terms, "East Indian", "Eurasian", "Indo-Briton" and "Anglo-Indian", as applied to members of the "domiciled" community and especially those born of mixed British and Indian parentage. The community has solved the problem, at least temporarily, to its own satisfaction, by going in for the term "Anglo-Indian" in preference to all the others. Since the expression is, in certain instances, also applied to persons of pure British blood resident in India and to institutions conducted by them, the choice cannot be described as quite happy. But since it pleases the "domiciled" and "mixed" community to assume the title, one need say no more about it. It is of interest, however, to recall that at one time terms such as "Eurasian", "East Indian", "Indo-Briton", "Country-born" and even "Half-caste", which are now in disrepute, were much in use in India and all, except the last, were popular with the community concerned. In a paper read before the Indian Historical Records Commission in January last, Mr. H. W. B. Moreno, the well known leader of the community in Calcutta, referred to the fact that on 14th March 1825 the first recorded attempt was made by members of the community to establish themselves as a separate entity amid the other communities and races of India. A chronicler of the day has recorded the fact that on that day a meeting was called at the Town Hall, Calcutta, "of the class of persons known by the various names of Indo-Britons, Eurasians, Country-borns, etc." to discuss the choice of the name by which the community should be known. The final decision was in favour of the term "East Indian" and a club was inaugurated on the spot with the name of the "East India Club." The terms "Eurasian" and "Indo-Briton" had their days of popularity too. Who knows whether one day the now popular term "Anglo-Indian" may not itself be discarded.

LOOKING BACK

SEPT. 1923.

Gold-dusted memories of the Past
Abide like friends, but falter,
Like morning mirages that last.
Yet lasting, later, alter.

Ah! was that mountain quite so high,
And had its flowers that scent?
Could winds be friendly and as shy.
That filled night's starlit tent?

And did it taste so good, that wine
At the dear journey's end,
Beneath the whispering island pine,
Beside a singing friend?

God knows the answer to these things.
Man is a dreamer, age and youth,
And none forget the sound of wings,
No rainbow's traitor to the truth.

And if those colours were not fair
As memory paints, still let them stand,
To be as perfect and as rare
As all the ghosts of that dream land.

AUBREY HERBERT.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJI WITHDRAWS IN FAVOUR OF MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji who was contesting the Mahomedan seat for the Legislative Assembly from Bombay has withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The following correspondence passed between Mr. Lalji and Mr. Jinnah:—

MR. LALJI'S LETTER.

Flower Mead
Bombay, 11th November, 1923.

My dear Mr. Jinnah,

At the request of several friends who were good enough to come and see me this afternoon, in the matter of Assembly Election, I have decided not to contest the seat any longer.

I wish you every success and I hope you will do your best for the cause of our community and the country as the representative of the Mussalmans of the city of Bombay.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJI.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

11th November, 1923.
Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Dear Mr. Husseinbhoy,

I am in receipt of your letter of to-day; and I appreciate its spirit immensely and thank you for it.

Of course, I shall do all that lies in my power to advance the cause of our community and the Motherland. My only desire is to serve our country; and I trust that I shall have the support of our people from time to time in the work and great struggle that lies in front of us all.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

"VOTE FOR MR. PATEL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue appear 2 letters on the above subject, both making a crying appeal like a gasp to catch votes for Mr. Patel by impugning the ruling of the Collector of Bombay who is simply carrying out orders of the Government that

"No Firm, whatever Income Tax it may pay, is entitled to vote in the Legislative Assembly."

If they or any one else consider the ruling unjust, they should fight on constitutional lines with the Government in asking its repeal, if this be unjust. But just because this candidate counted on such votes and finds himself baulked at this juncture (he should have found this out for himself long ago), to abuse the Collector for doing his duty is nothing but childish. Fight out with clean hands; but if you are losing, don't cry. Take your defeat well same as your correspondent Mr. Balubhai is doing.

It is childish to say that this rule was specially framed to get Mr. Patel out of the running. All bosh and rubbish. It is attaching an undue importance to a mediocre man, however much you and Swarajist may praise him as a Universal genius, or Benefactor or a Srijut.

Fight out well and let the best man win, never mind his tenets If a mug is returned, the fault is the electorates' and *not* of Government.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. KHAMBATA,
Late Comptroller of Household,
H H. Alwar's State.
Watson Hotel, Bombay.
Nog 9.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In a letter to your morning contemporary I advocated the combination of Liberals and Democrats into a Social Democratic Swaraj Party on the basis of Tilak's Responsive Co-operation and anticipated that such Democratic Swarajists would triumph in a brief struggle to wreck the wreckers. These wreckers have wrecked the Non-co-operation movement, and are now only trying to save their faces by tall talk of wrecking. It was my opinion as an Independent. I am not associated at all with the Liberals. Nevertheless Mr. Patel at the Marwadi Vidyalaya calls thus a Liberal programme and a Liberal challenge to the wreckers. This may be tactics, not truth. I thought the Patelites with "Narayan, Narayen" on their lips were the votaries of truth first and tactics last. In order that the voters may not be deluded or deceived into thinking that I was inspired by any Liberal candidate I should like to make it clear through the hospitality of your columns that I said what I said entirely on my own responsibility and reading of the present political discontents and no Liberal was ever associated with me in thought, word or deed when I wrote the letter.

Mr. Patel is prompt to take up an imaginary challenge of the Liberals, but I wish he would be equally prompt to take up the real challenge in the interests of purity of election thrown by me to him and his Swarajist friends who headed the poll in Bombay City (North) regarding personation by some persons voting for "the numerous firms" in his stronghold of Mandvi and Market.

As various writers are advising your readers to vote for their favourites, will you permit me to advise those who pay heed to my advice to vote for Dumasia and Setalvad and Jinnah.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the approach of the elections for the Legislative Assembly has grown the intensity of the campaign of the Swaraj Party. The procedure would have been quite unexceptionable if Mr. V. J. Patel, its President (and himself one of the candidates), had not resorted to the familiar though discreditable expedient of making personal and base attacks upon his rivals. In particular, I have been singled out for criticism of a most reprehensible kind. There is hardly a national grievance, whether legitimate or imaginary, for which, it would seem, according to Mr. Patel, I am not more or less responsible. It is of course easy for him to play upon prejudice and no atmosphere is more congenial for such a pastime than the present one on the eve of the elections. Mr. Patel's ingenuity reminds me of the story circulated in 1918 and in some quarters seriously believed that German scientists were responsible in some manner for the spread of influenza. His accusations against me are in most cases so wild and so patently absurd that it is neither necessary nor possible to pursue them. One, however, he has invested with a certain air of plausibility and to this I wish to refer in some detail. Mr. Patel has had the audacity to charge me at public meetings with having inspired the recent note issued by the Collector of Bombay warning the voters against personation, after my failure to secure votes in some part of the city. In spite of a clear and emphatic assertion by me at one of these meetings that it was an absolute falsehood, he has repeated his statement. The role of injured innocence is apparently regarded as likely to be a profitable one, but it is ridiculous for him to claim the solid support of Mandvi, the Cloth Market and the Marwari Bazaar for himself. The Collector's note has affected the votes of all the candidates, and my position has suffered as much as any one else's. It is instructive to observe that alone of all the candidates, Mr. Patel has descended to the level of making libellous statements against his rivals. Little do we hear now of smashing the Councils and of offering "continuous, consistent and obstructive opposition." No outline of his own policy for educating the electorate, no reasoned criticisms against that of the other candidates, but just rank abuse—this is the method chosen by him in the name of the Congress, of the Non-co-operation movement and of Mr. Gandhi to further national progress and the purity of public life. Well, I have no desire to emulate his example. But I will repeat that the assertion against me of being responsible for the Collector's Press Note is an impudent falsehood.

I have waded somewhat laboriously through the mass of verbiage hurled against me and my views to discover what is my real offence. Loyalty to my leader, Dr. Besant, through all the varying phases of her political career seems to be a common charge. I can understand that calculating opportunism is in a sense more paying than loyalty to a leader and to certain principles, whether these are popular or the reverse for the time being, though the truth of Abraham Lincoln's saying that one may fool some people for all times and all people for some time, but not all the people for all time has been established sufficiently often by now. I take refuge in the reflection, however, that staunch loyalty to a leader is infinitely better than camouflage of views and the subordination of every consideration to the one object of gaining popular favour.

Again, it is being dinned into the ears of the public that I have abused Mr. Gandhi. I challenge any one to prove the charge from my speeches and writings. On the other hand, I have always expressed my high regard for his sincerity and purity of character, while differing from him in his views. Is frankness a crime? Honest difference of opinion, however repugnant to some of Mr. Gandhi's so-called followers, has always been welcomed by him, and between this and lip service to his principles I have no fear as to his choice.

To the electors of Bombay I put the issue, as I have done before, as being the achievement of full Dominion status in the shortest possible time. We have against us all the forces of reaction forming one solid phalanx. There is, as Mr. Sastri has said, "a stiff fight in front of us." It is for them to decide whether they choose to return me as one of their two representatives. My work and programme for the future have been before them for a considerable period and my only appeal to them now is that they should not allow falsehood and prejudice to affect their judgment.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay,
Nov. 11.

THE CANDIDATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. T. V. Parwate in a letter published this morning has made certain observations regarding the qualifications of the different candidates for the Legislative Assembly which are, to say the least, based on extraordinary reasoning. He supports Mr. Patel entirely and is presumably, therefore, a Swaraj Party man. Party preference is intelligible and no one would quarrel with your correspondent for exhibiting it. But in discussing the claims of the other candidates, he betrays an amazing lack of understanding. He dismisses the claims of Mr. N. M. Dumasia and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad without even stopping to examine them. Towards Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas he is more considerate; but he is unacceptable, it is argued, because of his belief in the interlinking of Great Britain and India. Mr. Jamnadas has expressed frequently his faith in an Indo-British Commonwealth, in which all the partners should be absolutely equal. Does Mr. Parwate aim at India's independence—or, what is more to the point, does he imply that his two favoured candidates, Messrs. Patel and Petit, believe that it is either expedient or desirable for Indi

A gas cooking stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

VIEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY WITHDRAWS.

We give below a variety of views concerning the forthcoming elections to the Legislative Assembly, and the merits and demerits of the several candidates that are in the running.

to sever the British connection? Otherwise what is the exact burden of the charge? Mr Parwate does not tell your readers what Mr. Petit's contribution to the work of the Bombay Legislative Council. During all this time, he could not manage to brin forward more than a single resolution, tha arising out of the Dr. Kapadia's case. O this negligible basis of achievement, h issues a pompous manifesto promising re forms in all directions. It is obvious fro its contents that Mr. Petit is ignoran even of the fact that the Assembly deal only with Imperial subjects and that pro vincial subjects are the concern of provin cial Councils. If this is all the knowledg he has gained after first-hand experience the Council, one need not attach any weigh to his election promises. On the other hand Mr. Jamnadas has done solid work in th Legislative Assembly. He was responsibl for the appointment of the Fiscal Commis sion the resolution on Indianising the Ser vices, the speeding up of the pace of Re forms. In all fights, whether they were connection with the Budget or the appoint ment of the Royal Commission now sittin at Delhi. Mr. Jamnadas led the opposition His work in England, as a member of th Kenya deputation, the right Honourable V S. Srinivasa Sastri eulogised in a lette published recently in your columns, i which he spoke of "his ability, patriotis and devotion to work." No one would ac cuse Mr. Sastri to-day of being wanting the right Nationalistic spirit. When he after close observation of Mr. Jamnadas work refers to him as "one of the ables and sturdiest members of the last Assem bly,' and expressly suggests that as "we have a stiff fight in front of us, it will not do to discard tried soldiers," the opinions of men like Mr. Parwate can be estimated their proper worth.—Yours, etc.

R. M. MADON,

EDMUND BURKE ON DUTY OF CANDIDATES.

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly permit me to reply to Mr. V. L Narsimham's letter which appeared in you issue of the 8th instant.

Your correspondent's question is whethe a candidate is necessarily under obligatio to subordinate his own views to those of th electorate. This could be consistently ans wered from Burke's speech quoted by you correspondent, viz: "it is his duty to sacri fice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfac tions to theirs; and above all, ever, and all cases to prefer their interests to hi own." Without prejudice and withou meaning any offence to both your corres pondent and Mr. Petit I would submit that in Indian politics just these sacrifices which Burke offered to his electorate are complete ly absent, and to eliminate these, one either a Liberal or an Independent. No electorate wants more and when the elec torate which seeks such candidates as are pledged to sacrifice their own interests to those of the electorate, it finds a ready response in Swaraj Party whose *bona fides* are beyond dispute as to sacrifices involved. If the said sacrifices alone did not go right across the enlightened conscience of Burke probably they cannot go against any politician, and the Swarajists, it must be understood, are a party of politicians sworn to sacrifices. Further, a candidate with views alien to the majority of his country. men should find a mean between his own views and that of the electorate especially when he is standing for an all India Assembly. Mr. Petit's objection to join the Swaraj Party is that this Party is committed to direct action to whose creed he could not or would not agree and the de marcation line therefore is too thin in as much as non-violent direct action does no involve conscientious scruples when one is in clined to support an armed battle if tha was possible. In fact, in asking Mr. Peti to join Swaraj Party, I only asked Mr Petit to stand on a higher plane than th average politician does. I am sure I canno see any conscientious objection to a non violent coercion even for a *quaker* but that your correspondent would say, is a matte for Mr. Petit's conscience. It is, and would not deny his liberty but then it all depends on the scruples of a tutored conscience.

Another question your correspondent ask whether the electorate has coercive autho rity vested in it Yes, but not an arbitrar authority as that of the Government based on discipline without any respect for con science both on the part of the Governmen as also on the part of the servant. N candidate should sticks to the position h is elected to whom the electorate by majority demand his resignation and such a candidate cannot claim a conscience any moral principles. But because of th Government's coercive authority involvin Rs. A. Ps. one's conscience should be kep safe in his sleeve and stick to his job for a lifetime obeying authority against cons cience is what the readers may well judge fo themselves.

If a candidate could satisfy the demand of the electorate in the terms of Burke' principles, his conscience is safe enough, and if at any time the Swaraj Party commits itself to a line of action against which Mr Petit's conscience may revolt, he is free a man with a conscience.—Yours, etc.,

T RUTHNAM.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

REMINDER TO VOTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I know it would appear rather presumptuous on my part to recommend the candidature of Mr V. J. Patel for the Legislative Assembly; besides I am also aware that some ungenerous critics will put an uncharitable construction on my recommendation and allege that I am only moved by a sense of gratitude and am returning a good turn done by him to me in my last election, or that party discipline requires that I should support the President of our Party; but I may assure the public that none of these considerations have impelled me to offer my humble support and even if Mr. V. J Patel had been my personal enemy and had done me personal harm and he was pitched against my own brother as a rival candidate, even then, considering his past record and merit, I should have deemed it my civic and national duty to whole-heartedly support his candidature in preference to that of my own brother; and I appeal to all the Assembly voters, particularly the members of my own community, to consider this right of voting more as a national responsibility and civic duty cast upon them as citizens rather than an opportunity to do a personal favour or to gain a communal triumph.

I appeal to my co-religionists to remember that it is not an election of a Trustee of the Parsi Punchayet Funds, wherein the community alone is interested, but we are to select a candidate for the Assembly wherein the interests, not only of our community, but of the whole country is at stake; and therefore sectarian prejudice should not only be out of place but would also betray a lack of patriotism and a lack of sense of civic and national duty. Merit and previous record are the only considerations that should impel you to extend or withhold your support. Let an enlightened and advanced community once for all do away with the old and deplorable sectarian cry of "A Parsi for a Parsi," a cry that is as injurious to their future interests and welfare as it is discreditable to their reputation, and further it tends to tarnish an otherwise clean political record of th community.

We have had enough of Dignitaries fo the last so many years that have no doubt graced these Durbar Halls with thei august and dignified presence, but have at the same time disgraced their country by their beggarly attitude. What we now want are plain, blunt, outspoken, fearless, energetic and real workers with dogged tenacity and fox-like diplomacy, who can neither be moved by blandishments and charms of office or official favour, nor be softened by enchantments of social or semi-social and demi-official functions, who matured by age and hardened by experience And looking around our own city or eve in the whole country for such an indivi dual, even the unkind political enemies Mr. V. J. Patel will reluctantly have to pronounce their verdict in his favour. The very faults, drawbacks and defects that are ascribed to him by his critics, pre-eminently fit him for the job, and the efforts of every true citizen, no matter of what caste, creed or community, to secure his success should be in exact proportion to the anxiety betrayed by Government to keep him out. The empty threats in the belated Government communique of a criminal pro secution against his intending supporters has the appearance of an electioneering tactics to scare away his voters. It is challenge to the citizens of Bombay, and the only effective reply to that challenge would be to place this watch-dog at the head the polls.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Baptista "Kaka", now that his elections labours are over, is busy making up calculations in the columns of a friendly paper to show that two and two do not make four but three only. All his labours to show that the Liberals and the so-called independents have any majority among the people or even a decent minority are merely wasted. For he himself writes in the columns of the "Times of India", referring to the "Liberal Rout." The public has had enough of so called Liberal or Moderate Co-operation with the Government and has definitely expressed its opinion in favour of giving a trial to the N.C.O's. No amount of permutations and combinations will succeed in changing this fundamental fact. Mr. Baptista is of course welcome to carry on his negotiations with the Liberals, but if I may be allowed to venture an opinion I may say that he would have polled even a less number of votes had he come forward as a Liberal. He would have been welcome at any time as a Swarajya Party Candidate, but he lost his support when he chose to stand as an "Independent." He received a fairly good support as an Independent but as a Liberal he would not have received any support at all.

I am surprised that a keen and astute lawyer like Mr. Baptista should not see anything to condemn in the recent Press Note issued by the Returning Officer which he on the contrary appears to welcome. It will be a revelation to him to learn that it was not proper for the Returning Officer to issue such a Press Note at all. Election Rules are there and the different candidates should have been left to take what action they pleased with regard to the election irregularities, if any, without such interference on the part of the Returning Officer.

I am sorry that a sportsman like Mr. Baptista should have chosen to indulge in vague innuendoes against some of the candidates. He seems to think that he only has got the monopoly of fighting for the purity of elections. Unless it is proved before a duly constituted tribunal that a candidate is guilty of malpractices, all candidates, out of common decency must be credited with an equal care and anxiety for the purity of elections. It may be added that cases of impersonations do not happen only with regard to firms, but even with regard to individuals. If there is danger of impersonation in the case of Jivanlal Pannalal a hypothetical firm's name made historic by the Press Note of the Returning Officer, there is no less danger but even more of individual names being tampered with. What is more, an impersonation of an individual has no justification while a leading partner of a firm paying a heavy amount of Income Tax may *benafide* believe that he is entitled to vote without laying himself open to any charge. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai has shown in his letter how the interpretation put by the Press Note is not and cannot be accepted as the final word on this knotty legal question as to whether a firm may or may not vote for these Council Elections.—Yours etc.

K. V. DESAI.

Bombay Nov. 9.

SIR C. H. SETALVAD'S APPEAL.

Sir Chemanlal H. Setalvad has addressed the following appeal to the electors of the Bombay City, non-Mahomedan Constituency, for the Legislative Assembly.

Gentlemen,—You were aware that I have offerred myself for election by you to the Legislative Assembly and the election takes place on Wednesday the 14th instant. You must have already received my request for your votes.

I beg to remind you that for a period of nearly thirty years I have devoted time to public affairs. I was for many years an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council and also an elected member for a short period of the Viceregal Legislative Council in succession to the Late Mr. Gokhale. As member of those Councils I always was a staunch supporter of the peoples' cause. I succeeded in effecting improvements in education of all kinds and specially in ameliorating the lot of the Primary School Teachers. When I was a member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, I introduced and put on the Statute Book the Hindu disposition of Property Act which removed certain serious difficulties under which the Hindu Community was suffering. My connection with and work in the University is well known to you.

Soon after the Punjab events of 1919, I served on the Hunter Committee which was appointed to investigate the matter and I beg to remind you of the Minority Report of that Committee in which myself and all the Indian Members of that Committee thoroughly exposed the Punjab wrongs. In 1920, I was elected to the Legislative Assembly, but soon after that I accepted Office as a Member of the Bombay Executive Council, for I thought that our public men should gain experience of administration and should influence its working by joining it. I resigned Office last June, and decided to stand for election to the Legislative Assembly.

We have arrived at a very critical stage in the political evolution of this country both internally and as regards our position in the British Empire, our equal status as free citizens is denied and challenged by the Kenya Decision. And we must all unite to get that unjust decision reversed as early as possible. You will remember that in order to express the intense public resentment on the question a public meeting was held recently in the Town Hall convened by all Political Parties and they all indicated their confidence in me by asking me to preside at that meeting of such grave importance with regard to which all shades of political opinions were united. It is absolutely necessary to take all measures to bring home to the British Government that India will not tolerate the intolerable situation created by the Kenya decision.

We are all agreed that we must all work for and attain stable Swaraj as early as possible; for this is the only solution of the problems with which we are faced both internally and in our relation with the other parts of the Empire and we must adopt all legitimate means for that end. For that purpose we must rise above all party and personal considerations and return the best men to the Legislatures.

If you are pleased to repose confidence in me I will zealously attend to my duties as a member of the Legislative Assembly and devote the necessary time for the purpose.

I will serve the country by fearlessly safeguarding the public interests and helping in the attainment of Self-Government. For that purpose, I will not hesitate to adopt every constitutional and legitimate means at our disposal and will offer stout opposition to Government when occasion demands such opposition. I trust you will give your full support for my election.

APPEAL TO MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATE.

The following appeal to the Mahomedan Electorate of Bombay has also been sent to us for publication.

Gentlemen,—This is an appeal to you to vote for Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, who is a candidate for the Legislative Assembly.

Without presuming to instruct you in anything connected with the exercise of your choice of vote, we may be permitted to make the following observations.

It is common knowledge that Mr. Jinnah has grown as so to say in the service of the country. Along with Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq and Maulana Hasrat Mohani he was the Pioneer of the Hindu-Muslim Unity to which solidarity was afterwards imparted by the Spirit infused into our nationhood by the teachings of Mahatma Gandhiji. The one admirable feature about Mr. Jinnah's career as a Congress man has been the unswerving consistency with which he has refused to be a party with the pseudo-liberals and job-seekers to put obstacles in the way of the N. C. O. programme. We are sure there was a time after the Nagpur Congress when he would have got any number of Stars for asking. He preferred to remain aloof in conscientious isolation rather than use his undoubted strength against his countrymen. For this reason alone Mr. Jinnah deserves your grateful support.

We may tell you that some of us disagree with Mr. Jinnah only too heartily on the question of council entry. In the words of an Irish patriot we would still ask the Government to keep its concessions and give us our Country. Nevertheless as the question of the entry into the Councils has led us from one insecurity into another, without any prospect of a peaceful repose, we deem it our duty to warn you against being carried into throwing away your votes into dust by the confusion and medley of creeds, denominations, labels, parades and influences. What we want is a strong courageous man to represent our rights to fight by them, to fall by them. Mr. Jinnah carries the prestige of twenty years of unstinted, un-reserved service on his back. We personally have always admired his courage and his sincerity is undoubted. If any Musalman from among the Musalmans of the Bombay Presidency can be depended upon to retrieve the self, honour and prospects of position which the "Evil which calls itself a Government", may interpose between him and his duties, if any man can be relied upon to refuse to enter the web of the spider it is Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah. He is one of those who will not be fossilified into salt in a salt mine.

On the other hand you have men who hardly understand the state of things obtaining over the Country, who care more for name than for the cause with which, as honourable dissentients from a higher plane of political morality, they pretend to associate themselves. Theirs is a scramble for popularity in which a noble idealism has been raked up to screen mixed motives. We conjure you not to believe in them for they are making hay while the sun is shining. They are people whose mentality is as chequrred as their antecedents are unknown.

A representation in order to be effective must be strong. It is the spirit of rising above petty considerations and pettier squabbles hardened by long experience and capable of inspiring confidence which counts in your hour of need. You will be doing the greatest disservice to your country if you allow your horses to be ridden by beggars. From enough to enough is one short step. Your countrymen in the 19th century erred into one absurdity. You must see that you do not err into another. We do not speak of principles, but a man who clothes himself with a popular poster is not always the man who is most interested in your welfare. There is much difference between the teeth and the tusks of an elephant.

As you are aware the composition of the next Assembly would have a vital bearing upon your future and as the trend which its deleberations may give to your political programme would be most pronounced it is essential that the services of men like Mr. Jinnah should be secured not only to effectively bring the whole political situation to a decisive crisis but also to ensure the part of the Muslims in the work which may be alloted to them in such contingency.

We consequently ... you will discharge your responsibility ... which will not only bring ... country but ... of others ... public ... future ...

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI.

EXPECTED IN BOMBAY ON 16TH OR 17TH.

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

Information has been received that Maulana Shaukat Ali will arrive in Bombay on the 16th or 17th instant. The exact date and time will be notified later on. He will be taken in procession from Victoria Terminus Station via Shaik Memon Street, Pydhoni Bhendi Bazar, Sandhurst Road, to the Central Khilafat Committee Office. The public of Bombay is expected to give him a hearty welcome.

MARTIAL LAW IN BAVARIA.

HITLER'S FORCE ROUNDED UP.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Berlin.—Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout Bavaria. The rebels will be Court-martialled and not released on parole in the same way as Ludendorff. Accounts of fighting in Munich show that confusion generally prevailed. Motor cars filled with armed nationalists dashed about the centre of the town. Troops and police, fully equipped, carried out clearing up operations. Hitler's band was entrenched behind the barbed wire of the war ministry. Officers on both sides were endeavouring to effect a peaceful settlement when an armoured car suddenly opened machine gun fire causing many casualties. The remainder of Hitler's force fled in isolated units and were rounded up and disarmed. —Reuter.

EX-CROWN PRINCE.

GERMAN GOVT'S SANCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Berlin.—The German Government has definitely permitted the ex-Crown Prince to retire to his estate at Oels. He travels there by motor car throughout and does not pass through Berlin.—Reuter.

Amsterdam. The ex-Crown Prince is travelling by motor car. The exact spot where he crossed the German frontier has not transpired.—Reuter.

THE SECRET DEPARTURE.

BURGOMASTER AS PILOT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Amsterdam.—The Crown Prince's departure was carried out most secretly, even the ministry of the interior who supervised the refugee were unaware that the bird had flown until several hours after his departure. It appears the Burgomaster of Wieringen late last night ordered a small steamer to await him at four this morning to convey himself and the Crown Prince to the mainland. The latter was composed when he boarded the steamer and distributed souvenirs amongst a handful of officers. The steamer proceeded to Ewyckluis where the Crown Prince and Burgomaster continued the journey in two motor cars. They crossed the German frontier at noon where the Crown Prince dropped the pilot in the person of Burgomaster and at present is making a nonstop race to oels in Silsia.

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" points out the responsibility for preventing the departure does not rest with Holland but she does not like such strangers and once they have departed will not easily allow them readmission.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOVT.'S ADMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Berlin.—Replying to the Allied Note the German Government states the ex-Crown Prince requested permission to return to Germany. The Government were unable to find juridical and practical reasons for refusing him, in the capacity of a German citizen, permission to return. Therefore, they empowered representatives abroad to furnish him with a passport authorising him to return to Germany.—Reuter.

REPRESENTATION TO HOLLAND

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—Prior to the announcement that the ex-Crown Prince had departed to Germany, it was intimated that no Allied Note would be presented to the Netherlands Government but each Allied Minister to-day would make the most friendly representations expressing his Government's concern that the ex-Crown Prince should be permitted to leave Holland.—Reuter.

AMBASSADORS' NOTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—The Note of the Ambassadors' Conference was handed to the German Charge De Affaires last night and demands explanations of the grave newspaper reports that the Reich has granted the ex-Crown Prince permission to return to Germany.—Reuter.

JOINT NOTE TO DUTCH GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Hague.—A Communique states that the French, Belgian, British, Italian and Japanese Ministers this morning presented to the Dutch Minister at the Haugue Conference a note bearing on the responsibility in d... the domicile of the Ex-... Germany, and hoping ...overnment would not ...mmediately all special ...lying, pointed out ...lotted to the Ex- ...is stay in the ...ment was not ...om leaving ex-Crown ...ons of the ...ligations ...as not ...euter.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from previous page.)

LL.B.; S. A. Gham, B. A.; Mazuddin, B. A.; B. Inamdar, B. A.; S. A. Peerzada, B.A., S. M. Patel, B. A.; Qurban Ali, B. A.

DUTY OF THE PEOPLE.

MR. M. A. JINNAH'S LECTURE.

At the Anjaman-i-Islam Hall on Sunday night, Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered a lecture on "The present situation and the duty of Indians", Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presiding.

Mr. Jinnah said they had started their political struggle in a more serious manner during the last three years; it was far more serious, and far more earnest than ever before. They had all realised, now that it was no use depending on others. They might have supporters and friends, but in the end they must depend on themselves alone for final success. The British Government had assumed the role of trustees all those years and they had thought for us, acted for us, and done everything they wished for us. But the Government had betrayed their trust in several instances. In the Kenya question, for instance, even Mr .Sastri had realised that they had betrayed their trust and in all questions where the interests of the rulers clashed with those of Indians it was bound to be so. Indians had to get the power in their hands and for that purpose they had to organise themselves. They were given the franchise and they must use it for their advantage. But both Hindus and Moslems were very backward in using their vote, and while in England and France as much as 60, 70 and 80 per cent. of the voters used their franchise in India only about 30 per cent. made use of their votes. He hoped more people would vote at the Assembly Elections, although he granted there was a difference of opinion among his countrymen. The best thing for them was to unite together on a common policy and then make up their minds to fight for it. They had to send their best men into the Councils to fight for them and to win the case of their country, and if only the Moslems would organise themselves they could do lot of things. The days when they could get into Councils, without any struggle had long gone by. Their representatives had to give an account of their work to their supporters and tell them what they had done for their country, the voters had to exact the best out of them. They must also be at the back of their representatives and support them on all occasions, and if they only did so their help would be of great benefit to them. He asked them not to give their votes on communal and sectional considerations. They had to give their votes to the best man who would be of the greatest service to them, who would serve them honestly and fearlessly, who had nothing to wish or gain from Government. They must choose a man whose heart was stirred to its depths to serve his country and the community, who wanted no remuneration for his services, whose only desire was to do them service.

He had always thought that the real progress of the country was retarded owing to the disunity between Hindus and Moslems during the last 60 years. At one time one community was the favourite with Government and at another time another community. There was difference of religion and feeling and sentiments between them. They could not help it The Hindu looked upon the cow as a sacred animal while the Moslem wanted to eat her as his food. Both were right. To one it was food and rightly so, and to the other it was a sacred animal. But the one could not treat the other with impatience and compel them to agree to their desire. The question could only be solved by mutual forbearance, trust and confidence. There must be give and take from mutual standpoints. Then again there was the question of music, and there too the matter must be solved by mutual understanding and sympathy. But still the position had very much improved since the last ten years.

HINDU-MUSLIM PACT.

Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Ansari were now discussing between themselves the Hindu-Moslem pact. Such a thing was quite impossible ten years ago; they could never have thought or dreamed of it. They must now consider what was to be their share and the share of the Hindus in the Swaraj they were going to demand from the Government. Only after a great deal of trouble for more than two years had they come to a compact the last time, and it had closed the mouth of Government in regard to seats in the Councils. And he promised them to do his very best to arrive at another compact of a permanent nature between the two communities, if he were sent there. They had to send their best men into the Assembly to bring about this compact between the two communities which would seal their friendship for ever, never to be broken.

The speaker then touched on the military and other questions which they would have to deal with in the Assembly. They had to be masters in their country of their own destiny. If their demands were not granted, the Assembly would rebel for they had the power to do it. If the Assembly were compelled to do it by Government, then there would be dead-locks, and Government would be obliged to suspend legislatures all over the country and rule India by executive action. If they did it the result would be most disastrous to the country, but he hoped that Government would not resort to such measures. The results would be more disastrous to the Government then to the people themselves. For no Government, however strong, could resist the people, could go against them, and act against them indefinitely. The Government must surrender sooner or later. But, for that purpose sacrifice, and service and many other things would be required from their representatives. He assured them that he wanted no gain by going to the Assembly, his only desire being to serve them honestly and faithfully and fearlessly.

In reply to the vote of thanks Mr. Jinnah said it was only proper that some papers should take up the cause of one candidate and others of some others. He hoped they would not mind such things and only vote after using their own judgment honestly. They were not concerned with the private character of the several candidates, but only with their principles, their policy and work. They had nothing to do with their private character, and the voters must be guided by their own judgment in giving their votes. He most strongly and emphatically deprecated newspaper attacks on one or the other of the candidates, inspired or otherwise. They were all honourable men and he believed that his rivals were as honest, as sincere and as patriotic as he himself was. They had only to deal with the policy and principles of the candidates and nothing else. He begged of the voters to use their vote with great judgment and discrimination.

CHALLENGE TO SWARAJ PARTY.

LIBERALS AS WRECKERS.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday night when speeches were made on "The 14th of November," Mr. V. J. Patel presiding.

Mr. Patel wished those assembled there, and the citizens of Bombay, a happy New Year. But he said: they could not be happy so long as Mahatma Gandhi was in jail and he hoped that before long they would have him back amidst them, for there could be no happiness for them as long as that great man was in jail. It was their bounden duty to make this year a happy year, and they could only do so by getting the release of Mahatma Gandhi. He meant what he said and promised them all his best efforts in co-operation with the people to get Mahatma Gandhi released. They must co-operate with him to have the release of Mahatma Gandhi as soon as possible, and how could he work in the Assembly for his release until he found himself there? Not that he would not do anythnig for his release outside if he was not sent into the Council! So long as Mahatma Gandhi was in jail, their life was not worth living, and so long as he was in jail their place also must be in Yeroda jail if they could not set him at liberty as soon as possible. The Swaraj Party was not going to work the reforms, and they must not be under that delusion, for it was the Reforms that had put down their national movements, had put into jail 40,000 of their nationals, had sent to jail their greatest man and leader. They were going there either to mend or end the Reforms.

WRECKING THE WRECKERS.

Mr. Baptista had asked some people to join the Liberals to wreck the wreckers but that was the business of Government. Lord Reading wanted to do that. He did not know that the "Independents' had any programme up till now but now he had come to know of it, and that it was "to wreck the wreckers to join the Liberals and Government to put down all agitation. He now knew what the "Independents" wanted to do to the country. The country on the contrary, was going to be surcharged with the spirit of N.C.O. whether Mr. Baptista liked it or not. He was sorry that Mr. Baptista was writing letters like that to "The Chronicle", and the speaker was right in putting up two Swaraj Party candidates in Bombay north, although "The Chronicle" regretted his defeat soon after the elections. They were right in putting up a candidate against Mr. Baptista who was amenable to the discipline of the Party; Mr. Baptista was quite at liberty to join the party but he had not done so. Now he wanted to join the bureaucracy in putting down the N.C.O. and other movements. They must send such candidates into the Council as would give trouble to the bureaucracy in every way and in every sphere of life; they must make the position of bureaucracy impossible: give it no rest, no peace of mind, embarass it, obstruct it, so long as Mahatma Gandhi was in jail. He (Mr. Patel) was not going to work the reforms, on the other hand he was going to wreck the reforms as he could not tolerate them for a moment. They must fight the bureaucracy inside the councils, outside them and everywhere.

VOTE-SEEKERS' ANTECEDENTS.

They were not going to get Swaraj by passing resolutions in the Councils or co-operating with Government. He was not livig in fools' paradise, and they also must not. High taxation was imposed on them by people who wanted to kill N.C.O. and who believed that Swaraj had only to be obtained by killing N.C.O. Before the advent of the reforms all those things were done on the responsibility of the bureaucracy alone but now they were done with the consent of their representations. The public wanted to tell the world that the bureaucracy was ruling them as they liked, because the reforms were a sham and that the Government was not carried on according to the wishes of the people. Mr. Patel then quoted from the debates of the Assembly on the resolution against the repressive measures of the Government. He quoted Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas' speech that in putting down the N. C. O. movement Government were only putting down a movement which would bring upon them and the country a great disaster. He had called that agitation as not a legitimate agitation as it did not remedy the grievances of the people in a canstitutional manner, but only by overthrowing the Government. The clear course before them, he had said, was to support the Government in putting down the N. C. O. movement which was fought with the greatest disaster to the country and which was going to ruin the country. Mr. Jamnadas had concluded his speech by saying "I shall be with the Government in putting down this movement." Mr. Patel said if such people were not in the Council co-operating with the Government they would have got Swaraj by the end of December 1921 as told by the Mahatma. The Viceroy was trying to negotiate with their leader and the Moderates came in the way of the success of their great fight.

LIBERAL PROPAGANDA.

Mr. Patel then referred to the propaganda which was carried on in the city by some of his "friends" against him and who were spreading all sorts of stories against him. "The Times of India" also had carried on a malicious propaganda against him. The Collector had accepted his name as a candidate in spite of "The Times" and suddenly a fresh list of electors was issued putting down the names of 1800 Government servants, as if they did not love their country, as if they had no patriotism, as if they did not know where the shoe pinched! They knew that they (Indians) carried on the adminstration of the country, they knew how they were suppressed, and they knew what measures they should adopt to free their country! He was sure they had not sold their conscience to the Government, and that they would not betray their countrymen.

THE "PERSONATION" CIRCULAR.

Then came the Collector's circular depriving the Indian firms of their votes. Mr. Jamnadas had tried his best to get votes from those grain merchants in Mandvi and elsewhere but they had refused absoltely to give him any votes. Then came the press note, and was not the speaker right in inferring that Mr. Jamnadas had inspired it? He felt certain that it was Mr. Jamnadas who had done that. Mr. Dumasia's position was certain,—although whether he deserved to be in the Assembly, was another question—and the struggle was between the three Hindu candidates, and if his (Mr. Patel's) name were removed there the way was clear for Mr. Jamnadas. The Press note was entirely illegal; it was the Collector himself who had prepared the Electoro roll and he it was who was responsible for its correctness. How then did he find out suddenly that there was a mistake just six days before the elections? Speaking about Jiwanlal Panalal's name the speaker said Mr. Jiwanlal Tarachand was paying incometax to the tune of thousands of rupees and signing cheques for lakhs of rupees in the name of the firm and yet he was not allowed to vote! Every voter who had his name in the electorol roll had a right to vote. He should go to the poll and ask his vote to be registered and if a voting paper was denied him he should record his protest. Most of the Danawallas and Marwadis carried on their business in the names of their deceased fathers or grand fathers and they had a perfect right to vote. Their names were in the Roll and they had a right to vote. The Collector of Bombay had moreover given a threat of prosecution and the punishment was one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1000 fine. "The Collector was guilty of a most deliberate mischief" said Mr. Patel. The Polling Officer had no business to hold out that threat; he had no right to do so. It was the candidate whose business it was to proescute and not the Polling Officer. If Mr. Brander did not know the Indian law, he must revert to English law. The press note had frightened away not only the firms, but real individual voters and in fairness it ought to be withdrawn at once. To say the least the press note was foolish, but Mr. Brander was inspired and had thus blundered. Mr. Patel asked the representatives of the firms to go to the polling booths and ask for voting papers and tell the officer that they were representing the firms. If they were refused then they should record their protests. He was sorry that a certain person had done the greatest disservice to the mercantile community in the city. The Collector was plainly inspired and in the Press note he had stated that" it was alleged." By whom was it alleged if not by Mr. Jamnadas?

HOW TO MEET THE CHALLENGE.

Mr. B. T. Desai said they had to send the best man into the Assembly and they must send Mr. Patel. There was nothing in the electorol roll and rules to show that the franchise was limited to individuals in their personal capacity. The fmachise was a statutory right and it could not be taken away from them or curtailed by any Collector or any officer until a bill was brought specifically stating that the individual only was entitled to vote, and nobody had any power to curtail his power or right. A challenge was thus thrown at them and they must immediately accept it. They must go to the polling booths and give their votes to him (Mr. Patel) and send him into the Assembly at the top of the polls. Government did not want him to be elected and that was the more reason why they should send him there! If they did not send him there, other men would be returned who had no right to be there. He asked them to vote for Mr. Patel and Mr. Patel alone.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said if all that was said by Mr. Patel was true.—and there was no reason why they should not believe it to be so—then the only thing they had to do was to flock to the polling booths and register their votes for Mr. Patel. He could understand no-changers not voting for Mr. Patel but he could not understand those people who not being no-changers were putting obstacles in his way. The voters had to give all their votes to Mr. Patel and should not divide them as his position was already weakened by the various manoeuvrings of his enemies. They were not concerned with the second best candidate. They had to give all their votes to Mr. Patel. If they wanted to meet the challenge they must rally round Mr. Patel in order to make up for the loss of those votes belonging to firms. The cause of Swaraj was the individual cause of the people and they must not wait for motor cars and conveyances to take them to the polling booths. Mr. Patel depended upon the voters of middle classes the poor men, and not on the voters of the plutocrats and the rich men. The Fort had the biggest number of voters, and yet it was not expected to vote for Mr. Patel. The Government clerks were expected to back Mr. Patel for they knew the inside of the whole thing. He asked them all to register their votes for Mr. Patel.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said the Swaraj Party was doing its best for Mr. Patel and yet through the machinations of their enemies their efforts had come to nought. People who were anxious to vote for Mr. Patel were deprived of their votes by the Collector, but in the light of Mr. Balubhai's opinion he hoped they would go to the polls and give their votes to Mr. Patel. Those who were prevented from giving their votes by the Press Note should go to the booths and register their protests. If their enemies were doing so much harm to the Indian Merchants even now, then let them just think what those people would do in the Councils when they went there. The best thing, therefore, was not to send those men into the Councils, and thus take away from them all power for doing harm to their countrymen.

U. P. SWARAJ PARTY NOMINATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD Nov. 10.

Following is the list of the Swarajya Party candidates of the Legislative Assembly declared to be duly nominated after scrutiny. Pandit Motilal Nehru from seven cities of the United Provinces, Non-Muhammadan elected unopposed. Nawab Ismailkhan Khan, Meerut Division, Muhammadan, elected unopposed. Pandit Shamlal Nehru, Meerut Division, Non-Muhammadan elected unopposed. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Independent supported by the Swarajya Party from Allahabad Jhansi Division Non-Muhammadan elected unopposed. Pandit Harkaranaath Misria, Lucknow Division, Non-Muhammadan. Doctor Kishanlal Nehru, Fyzabad Division Non-Muhammadan. Syt. C. S. Rangaiyer, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions Non-Muhammadan. Lala Naraindas, Agra Division, Non-Muhammadan. Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya Benares Gorakhpur Divisions Non-Muhammadan. Mr. Yusuf Imam, United Provinces Southern Divisions Muhammadan. Mr. Hyder Mehdi Cities of United Provinces Muhammadan.

The nomination paper of Maulvi Shaukat Ali, candidate for Lucknow (Fyzabad Divisions) was rejected in the scrutiny. So far this is the only Assembly seat lost in the United Provinces

U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Pandit Brijnandin Prasad of Pilibhit has been duly elected to the Legislative Council.

BIHAR NOMINATIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Nov. 9.

The following candidates to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Swarajya Party, Bihar, have survived scrutiny:—(1) Sjs. Mohammad Shafee, Shaymacharan, Brijanandan Sahay from Tirhut Division. (2) Nawab Sarfrazhusain Khan from Patn, Chotanagpur and Orissa Divisions. (3) Sj. Ambica Prasad Singh declared elected from Patna cum Shahabad. (4) Sj. Deokiparshad Sinha from Chotanagpur. (5) Swami Vidyanand from Bhagalpur Division.

SEND BEST MEN TO COUNCILS.

PANDIT M M MALAVIYA ON ELECTIONS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a public meeting at Fyzabad, supporting the candidature of Munshi Ishwar Saran, for the Legislative Assembly, against the Swarajya Party candidate, Dr. Kishen Lal Nehru. The Pandit said considering the fact that the Swarajya Party admittedly could not secure majority in the Councils, it was the duty of electors to send the best men to the Councils, and if such men could be found in other parties they should be returned irrespective of party labels.

(Continued from column 6.)

was unable to agree to the variation of the standard of contributions. Sir Tej Bahadur intimated he reserved the right to raise the question at the League Assembly in 1924.—Reuter.

DOMINIONS PREMIERS WITNESS AIR FORCE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The British Air Force was specially mobilised at Croydon for the benefit of the Dominion premiers, whose party, with relatives and friends numbering five hundred, witnessed the display of the finest and the most complete collection of air types, including the latest service aircraft, ever assembled at one time. Seventy machines, from the tiny "wren" to the gigantic passenger machines and thousand horse-power bombers all took air and carried out evolutions. The planes gave a display of air fighting. Leading members of the Air Force, naval and military, conducted the party and explained and demonstrated technical developments of aerial navigation. —Reuter.

U S. PARTICIPATION IN COMMON INQUIRY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the course of discussion on Foreign Policy, the Imperial Conference decided, in the event of the scheme for common inquiry with the co-operation of the United States breaking down the British Government should carefully consider the alternative of summoning the Conference itself examine the financial and economic problem in the widest aspects.—Reuter.

ALWAR ON INDIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar gave a farewell banquet, yesterday, when he explained that he accepted the position in this Conference in order to represent harmony and unity in the Empire, and had done his best to co-operate on all questions. Referring to the Indian question as regards' South Africa, he said that General Smuts's wisdom and sagacity was recognised everywhere. General Smuts had many cards to play, but at the bottom of his heart was a feeling to which circumstances made it impossible to give expression. H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar expressed the opinion that the question was probably capable of a happy solution, and he was greatly pleased that General Smuts had invited him to go to South Africa and study the question at first hand.

Lord Peel testfied that H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar was not only a soldier but a sportsman and paid a tribute to his Highness' services to the Conference. He said His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar had been a notable figure in the Conference and made the best impression on this country.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

RESUME OF PROCEEDINGS.

"DAILY MAIL'S" INGENUITY.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A summary of the proceedings of the Imperial Conference has been issued. The section dealing with defence says after the whole field had been surveyed, the Conference decided it would be advisable to record in the following resolutions its conclusions on the chief matters which have been discussed. The Conference affirms it is necessary to provide defence, adequate and definite for territories and trade in several countries comprising the Empire. Second: In this connection the Conference expressly recognises it is for the Parliaments of several parts of the Empire, upon the recommendations of their respective Governments to decide on the nature and extent of the action which should be taken by them. Three: Subject to this provision the Conference suggests the following as guiding principles: (a) The primary responsibility of each portion of the Empire represented at the Conference for its own local defence. (b) The adequate provision for safeguarding maritime communications of several parts of the Empire and routes and waterways along and through which their armed forces and trade pass. (c) The provision of naval bases and facilities for repair and fuel so as to ensure the mobility of fleets. (d) The desirability of the maintenance of a minimum standard of naval strength, namely equality with the naval strength of any foreign power in accordance with the provisions of the Washington Treaty on the limitation of armaments as approved by Britain and all self-governing Dominions and India: the desirability of the development of air forces in several countries of the Empire upon such lines as to make possible by means of the adoption of a practicable common system of organisation and training and the use of uniform manuals, patterns of airmen's equipment and stores (with the exception of type of aircraft) for each part of the Empire, as it may determine to co-operate with other parts with the least possible delay and the greatest efficiency.

In the application of these principles to the several parts of the Empire concerned the Conference notes (a) the deep interest of Australia, New Zealand and India in the provision of a naval base at Singapore as essential for ensuring the mobility necessary to provide for the security of territories and the trade of the Empire in the Eastern waters: (b) the necessity for the maintenance of safe passage along the great routes to the East through the Mediterrannean and the Red Sea: (c) the necessity for the maintenance by Britain of the same defence and air force of sufficient strength to give adequate protection against air attack by the strongest air force within striking distance of her shores. (5) The Conference while deeply concerned for the paramount importance of providing for the safety and integrity of all parts of the Empire, earnestly desires, as far as is consistent with this consideration, further limitation of armaments and trusts no opportunity may be lost to promote this object.—Reuter.

TREATY-MAKING POWER.

RIGHT OF DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The treaty-making resolution unanimously adopted by the Imperial Conference lays down the undesirability of individual countries of the Empire negotiating treaties without considering the possible effect on other parts of the Empire. If other Governments of the Empire are likely to be interested in any treaty, they should be informed before negotiations are opened in order to enable them to express their views or participate in the negotiations. In the event of more than one Empire Government participating in the negotiations the fullest exchange of views between them should be maintained throughout the negotiations. The countries of the Empire not participating in the negotiations should be kept fully posted as regards the points in which they may be interested.

Treaties not imposing obligation on the whole Empire should be signed by the Governments concerned, while the text should be so worded as to make the scope clear. The existing practice of signature should be continued regarding the treaties concluded at international conferences attended by the British Empire delegation. As regards ratification the resolution adheres to the existing practice which is defined in the explanatory statement. Thus the ratification of treaties imposing obligation on one part of the Empire is effected at the instance of the Government of that part, while the ratification of treaties imposing obligations on more than one part is effected after consultation between the Government of those parts concerned.—Reuter.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO LEAGUE.

SAPRU URGES REDUCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Committee under the chairmanship of the Duke of Devonshire considered Sir T. B. Sapru's request for reduction of India's contribution to the League of Nations on the ground that India was assessed higher than other parts of the Empire except Britain. The Committee reported sympathising with India's difficulties but

(Continued in column 5.)

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

GREATER VICTORIES IN FUTURE.

MR. WOODS HILL'S VIEWS.

Interest in civics has, probably, gone not further than the stage of curiosity and a vague desire for doing something better. It is by no means an uncommon experience to observe in the discussion and formulation of schemes of improvement, extension, development, and growth of towns and cities a tendency to regard accommodation for human and other commodities and means of communication and transport as not only the beginning but the end as well of such seemingly benevolent effort. The prize is for the calculator who can provide the maximum of mechanical accommodation within just the minimum limits of legal requirements. The tendency is naturally accentuated in an age when the economic conceptions peculiar to the present circumstances have taught men to cultivate their greed as a science. It is not surprising, therefore, that those who dare not publicly express their disbelief in architecture should attempt to avoid it, if not to ignore it altogether.

THE PLACE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Architecture has still to plead for a place which is by every conceivable rational canon, its own. The daily building activities and accumulating schemes of improvement and extension of towns provide ample evidence for studying the systematic manner in which it is ignored. It is also not surprising that Indian architecture should therefore appear as a pleasant memory that has no contact with the existing realities. That is the only way in which it could be avoided. For, Indian architecture has, fortunately, not yet reached the stage when it could be divided and reduced to the level of the commercial accessories so convenient to, so generously utilised, by the modern architect who professes to save his client's money and probably his own reputation by saving his intelligence and imagination. Indian architecture is not the jumble of dissected fragments and orders that can be, without the least artistic effort, easily handled for the vulgar recognition of architecture. Those who are too shy to acknowledge the merits of its past achievements are, therefore, often emphatic enough in their disbelief of its present potentialities.

PAST—AN ACTIVE FORCE.

The estimate of the past as an active force for the future has, in view of the present developments, therefore an importance that is obviously vital. Does it contain the elements of power that can satisfy the needs and shape the ideals of the future? On the answer depends the evolution of the cities and the resuscitation of the national arts. The following is the unmistakable answer by Mr. Woods Hill, Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay and Director of the Architectural School in the School of Art, Bombay. The answer deserves to be studied dispassionately. "I am prepared," he says, "to assert most emphatically that Indian architecture is not only distinct, it is living also and that it has all the elements necessary for the future you contemplate. It is elastic, capable of adjustment, capable of satisfying all the modern requirements and capable of evolving a yet greater artistic style. It is not a 'dead' school. It is a living power. Knowledge of the classical achievements in Indian architecture strikingly reveals its capacity for adjustment, for assimilation of vital artistic suggestions and for continued coherent growth. Indian architecture has, therefore, not arrived, like Greek architecture at a point where progress or development is impossible. It is like all living arts continually growing. The victories of Indian architecture in the past cannot be disputed. I am convinced that there are yet greater victories reserved for it in the future." The renaissance will not be an artistic benefit for this nation only. Europe and America will, he added, turn to India for guidance. The artists who there feel weary and starved and exhausted in their search for artistic tendencies will, he is convinced, "return refreshed from Indit."

THE ARCHITECTURAL SCHOOL.

These are the ideas which guide, he says, his direction of the Architectural School. He admits that there is ample room for improvement, both in method and equipment, in the School. It is the only modern school of architecture in the Peninsula and he realises the importance of the effect of its teaching methods. He has, therefore, been busy preparing proposals for improvement in various directions for the consideration of the Government. He would like to acquire, for instance, an upto-date comprehensive library, a Text Book Loan Library for the School. He has already submitted the proposals to the Government. But it will take some time to materialise. In the meantime, he has asked the students to help themselves by starting a Book Club. The subscription is a trifle. It is just a rupee per session. The suggestion is indeed useful. It must be welcomed provided that the Government are not allowed to believe that that is an excuse for postponing the acquisition of the permanent Text-Book Loan Library. The text-books that have been uptil now prescribed for the students are he admits, most of them useless and obsolete. He would like to introduce some "live" books from America.

R. I. B. A. AFFILIATION.

The proposal for affiliation of the School with the R.I.B.A. has also engaged his attention. He approves of R.I.B.A. standards and system as eminently suitable for English needs. He admits, however, that the system for the Bombay School must be formulated on a different basis. It must be evolved as an outcome of the knowledge of local conditions and requirements, of the traditions of Indian architecture and of the cautious application of modern standards Will the affiliation be based on terms of perfect equality? "Certainly", he said. "Indian architecture will be recognised on the strength of claims of superiority, not only of equality." He believes that a system of definite co-ordination between the P.W.D. and to a certain extent the Archaeological Department would be of great use to the students. We cannot, he suggests, achieve a sudden revival. All we can do is to prepare for a suitable atmosphere. For that, persistent endeavour and sincerity, above everything else, is essential. We want, he says, missionaries. Mr. Woods Hill expresses his beliefs, it will be evident, with the apparent emphasis and fervour peculiar, not to a philosophic optimist, but to one who is a crusader by convictions. Indian architecture needs that faith, in its potentialities.

DEWALI FESTIVAL.

SIKH CELEBRATIONS.

HUGE CROWDS AT GOLDEN TEMPLE.

(By our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov 9.

The Dewali was celebrated at the Golden Temple yesterday with great *eclat*. For days past the Jathas of Akalis had been pouring into the town from every district inspite of official discouragement and rumours that owing to the leaders' arrest celebration would be formal. The crowd in the Temple and around must be not less than a lakh and all day in perfect order maintained by the Sewadharies the Sikh pilgrims streamed into the Dubarsahib to pay their annual homage. The langar (free witchen that runs all the year round was kept extraordinarily busy, more than 150 maunds of flour having been baked into rotees.

A large procession with a military band and Jathas, arranged districtwise, started from the Temple at eight in the morning and went round the town by four in the afternoon. Every available nook and corner in and round the Temple precincts was filled up with eager spectators whose patience was well rewarded when at about six the whole place was turned into a fairy-land with myriads of little earthen lamps all round the beautiful tank and the Golden Temple that rises out of it. Half an hour later began the pyro technic display, the gay brilliance of which was enhanced by reflections in the water below. I watched the crowds emerged out of the Temple at eight and I ondered how without one policeman in sight to regulate the traffic they all managed to get home without accident. Then commenced a Dewan near Akalakht which continued till late at night.

Every one is talking of the approaching leaders' meeting here. The Ali Brothers are arriving on the 12th. Dr. Kitchlew continues talking about aggressive steps. Lala Lajpatrai while determined to stand by the Akalis is more cautious. Hindus and Muslims appreciate the political importance of the Akali Situation and admire the Akali organisation and sacrifice. But their mutual recriminations which show a tendency to increase rather than decrease make the Congress impotent in the Punjab. It may be safely said that the Congress writ does not run in the Punjab. Even the Council elections have not created much impression on the political life here. The vernacular press is violently communal and their circulation varies with the strength of communal bias. National sentiment is a matter of reproach as implying a want of communal sympathy. Two men can reconstruct the life of the province if they would work together: Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Kitchlew. But though above communal prejudice their policies have little in common.

INDIAN STATES AND CENTRAL GOVT.

QUESTION OF DIRECT RELATIONSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The following has been issued by the Foreign and Political Department.—In pursuance of the general policy advocated in paragraph 310 of the Montagu-Chelmsford report measures have already been taken in various parts of India to place the more important Indian States in direct relations with the Government of India. The States in the Punjab were brought into direct relations with the Government of India two years ago and those in Madras on the 1st October last. The application of this policy to States situated the Bombay Presidency presented special difficulties owing to the large number of states concerned and the interlacing of their territories with neighbouring British districts. It would, however, obvously be inconsistent and undesirable to exclude this very important body of Indian States for an indefinite period from a policy which was always intended for application throughout India and it is confidently anticipated that the difficulties referred to above can be successfully surmounted, provided that the policy is gradually applied and with due consideration to the circumstances. The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State have accordingly decided to assume by stages direct relations with the Bombay States. The first stage will be carried out at an early date as soon as the necessary administrative arrangements are completed. This stage represents a substantial advance towards the ultimate goal. It involves the creation of a new Residency in direct relations with the Government of India, comprising the whole of the compact area which at present goes to make up the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur agencies under the Government of Bombay. No decision has been arrived at regarding the nature and date of further stages in the process of transfer. Such decision must be largely dependent on experience gained during the first stage, but it is not proposed to take any further steps earlier than five years hence.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTE.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Party a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidalaya Hall on Saturday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding, when speeches were made on "Who is who?"

Mr. Patel said he had addressed another meeting on Friday night at which Mr. Jamnadas was present and the latter had made a speech, the burden of his song being that he was not responsible for the Press Note.

He (Mr. Patel), however, had persisted in his suspicions about Mr. Jamnadas, and he had good reasons for those suspicions. He (Mr. Patel) was promised full support by the Marwaris, grain dealers and other merchants, while Mr. Jamnadas could not get their votes. In view of their full support, it was not possible for any candidate to make any headway against the speaker, and after Mr. Jamnadas' discomfiture the Press Note came and Mr. Patel naturally inferred that Mr. Jamnadas was at the bottom of the whole thing. The press note went against the speaker while it benefitted his opponents, and it, therefore, followed that either one or more of the candidates were responsible for it. As Mr. Jamnadas was trying his level best to get votes from those people there could be no doubt that he was responsible for the Press Note. Let the Collector say that Mr. Jamnadas was not responsible and that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was! (Laughter). Why was not similar action taken at the Bombay Council Elections! Because the eyes of the bureaucracy were opened, who wanted Sir Chimanlal and Mr. Jamnadas to go into the Assembly more than the speaker! (Laughter). The Press Note had frightened away not only the firms, but also individual voters, who were entitled to vote even under the Press Note.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S CANDIDATURE.

Taking Sir Chimanlal as the first candidate, Mr. Patel said, he was an able Advocate, a member of Government and was on the High Court Bench for some time. He seceded from the Congress when the Reforms came. In October 1920 Sir Chimanlal was on the High Court Bench and he said he was sick if it, and wanted to serve the public in an unofficial capacity and he wrote to the press accordingly. He secured a seat in the Assembly unopposed, but before he reached Simla, he got a seat in the Bombay Executive Council. That was in an unofficial capacity serving the public! (Laughter). In 1916 or 1917 Sir Chimanlal was a candidate for the Imperial Council, along with the speaker, and the former was given a sporting offer to serve the public by giving up his practice, and refusing to serve Government, but that offer was declined. In serving Government Sir Chimanlal had served himself. (Laughter). And now that the elections were approaching he had resigned his seat and had gone back to his the bar, and was again a candidate for the Assembly, as he wanted to serve his country and his party! He now wanted to serve the Liberal Party which was responsible for the incarceration of forty thousand of Indians, and if he had another opportunity he would serve the people again in the same manner, because he believed in law and order as against the N. C. O.'s who it was said believed in chaos and anarchy! The speaker asked them to examine his conduct critically and see what he had done to further the cause of the country. He had supported the Bombay Government in its repressive policy and had approved of their action in arresting and imprisoning the greatest man, Mahatma Gandhi. He sanctioned the prosecution and imprisonment as a member of the Government, of the Fatwa prisoners Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali. He was responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of many persons in Gujarat, and he had made no secret of his work and beliefs, and if they approved of his policy, he begged of them to vote for him solidly. If they thought the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi was the best possible thing for the country, then let them vote for Sir Chimanlal. Again, the huge waste of money on the reclamation scheme, was patent to all! Sir Chimanlal was part and parcel of the bureaucracy and if they voted for him the meaning was clear that they approved of the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi. If Sir Chimanlal had not yet denied the accusation, it was because he could not do so for his subsequent conduct showed that he was responsible for it.

In June 1922 when Sir Crimanlal met his party in a theatre to serve it in an unofficial capacity, Mr. K. Natarajan had brought forward a resolution regretting the circumstances which had necessitated the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, and the Knight had strenuously opposed it and said the imprisonment was necessary for the good of the country.

ON THE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said so far as the career of Sir Chimanlal was concerned they would judge him by his actions. His behaviour and conduct towards Mahatma Gandhi, when he was serving on the Hunter Committee was nothing short of insolent and insulting. But Mahatma Gandhi then treated him like a child, who did not know what was good for the country. If they sent him again into the Assembly, they would enable him to repeat what he had done already. He had changed from one thing to another, as it best served his personal interests. He had never served the national interests. Had he done anything useful to the country? He had merely gone after Government posts, and honours and he had never done any good to the country. What constitution had they in the first instance that they should believe in constitutional agitation? Those who were cooperating with Government were never doing any good to the country. If they wanted the country to be in the same condition of slavish mentality in which it was before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi, then they might vote for him. Their leaders who were non-violent and submissive were imprisoned for the sake of law and order and so far as India was concerned, the word constitution had no meaning whatsoever.

APPEAL TO PARSI VOTERS.

Mr. J. K. Mehta said they were more concerned with Mr. Patel than anything else. Mr. Patel had served in the local Legislative Council since 1911 and also in the Imperial Council, and he had served them well and faithfully and even in those days he had given no rest to the Bureaucracy. Sacrifice came only when a man had abandoned everything that he had at the call of his Motherland. Such a call came to Mr. Patel, and he gave up his practice and gave up all those ambitions which led to gilded chambers, dozens of chaprasis, the position of being an asset to the Empire, to honours and everything, and selected the path of an ordinary *fakir*, of service of the people. That was the crossing of the roads which led him to an ordinary life of service to his country. People in gilded chambers and high offices, spoke sneeringly of "cheap notoriety", but he asked them how many of those detractors were prepared to court that cheap notoriety and give up their lucrative positions? The time had long gone by when cheap notoriety was followed by seats on the High Court Bench or in the Executive Council. Cheap notoriety nowadays led to utter loneliness, solitude, great sacrifice and suffering,—and not to honours,—always cheered by his own sense of patriotism and the approval of his own countrymen. But cheap notoriety led to no personal profit. Mr. Patel had always acted according to his own conscience, rather than in accordance with the whims of the populace. He was sorry to hear from a Parsi friend that the Swaraj Party was creating great bitterness among the Parsis, but they must not forget that the party was a part and parcel of the National Congress to whom they all owed allegiance. If they had not approached the Parsi community it was because the party was shy and thought that as they had got their own two candidates they might not like to part with their votes. He now appealed to the Parsis to give their votes, without consideration of communal feelings, to Mr. Patel and send him into the Assembly to serve the country and all communities.

YOU MAY BE INTERESTED TO KNOW

HOW POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED IN INDIAN JAILS.

THEN KEEP A LOOK OUT FOR THE "CHRONICLE" OF WEDNESDAY (14TH NOV.)

See that you get your Copy.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After I wrote my last letter to you the position as regards the forthcoming election to the Legislative Assembly from the city of Bombay has undergone material modifications and these modifications, I fear, are all adverse to the election of Mr. V. J. Patel. There is the press communique issued by the Collector and Returning Officer of Bombay giving a certain interpretation to the Electoral Rules, only four days before the election, and conveying a threat of criminal prosecution. The interpretation will mean that firms paying hundreds of thousands rupees income tax and even super tax to the Government may be prevented from exercising their votes, while individuals paying income tax on an annual income of Rs. 2,000 will be allowed to register their votes. In Indian commercial and trading circles it is a common practice with all the partners to sign not in their individual names, not even as per pro, but in the names of the firms themselves. Is it argued that a partner in a big commercial firm paying an income tax of hundreds of thousands rupees and going to the polling booth and asking for a voting paper in the name of the firm will be refused the voting paper or will be prosecuted? Such voters should at least go to the polling booth and ask for their voting papers and in case of refusal to get their protest registered. What is worse, however, than this is, the threat of criminal prosecution. The press note has frightened even people whose firms' names are their own names and who can, therefore, even under the interpretation given in the press note record their votes. They ask why they should put themselves to needless inconvenience and trouble for the sake of registering their votes. Mr. Patel expected a big number of votes from commercial firms and this support having been withdrawn in this wise his position has grown worse appreciably. I have, therefore, to appeal to all individual voters to retrieve this position by flocking in large numbers to the polling booth on the 14th of November and recording their votes for Mr. Patel, the only nominated candidate of the Swaraj Party. Needless to say Mr. Patel's success or defeat is going to be the acid test of the success or defeat of the Swaraj Party and the Non-co-operation movement in the city of Bombay and it is the bounden duty of every man calling himself Congressman or sympathising at heart with Congress aims and ideals to record both of his votes for Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and to make his position entirely secure and thus to prove that no amount of outside influence and manoeuvering will help in defeating him.—Yours, etc.

J. K. MEHTA.

Nov. 9.

SCARED!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Those who had any doubt about the accuracy of my statement made at the public meeting on Saturday last, that since the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Bureaucracy was in dread of one singl member in the Council, and that was Mr V. J. Patel, will realize, how the official are moving heaven and earth to shut on Shriyut Patel from the Council! The firms that could vote for the Legislative Council elections on the 5th inst., cannot vote for the Assembly members on the 14th inst! Nay, the Collector has gone to the length of threatening prosecutions! The Bureaucracy is scared! Scared, despite all its powers of Aman Sabhas, of Durbaris, of Johookamis and an unlimited purse! Are the voters going to be intimidated? Are they to be bullied and brow-beaten? No—those, who have no conscientious objection to voting, should muster strong, give their solid support to Mr. Patel, and fight this eleventh hour with faith and fortitude. The Bureaucracy is scared; let it not scare the Swarajists.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

LATE MR. LAXMIDAS RAVJI SAMPAT.

We regret to announce the death of Rao Saheb Lakhmidas Rowji Sompat, Bar-at-Law which took place at Jaisalmere where the deceased had proceeded for a change. The Uthamna ceremony of the deceased will be performed at the residence of Mr. Mulji Dayal Rattansey at Mathews Road, Chowpatti, to-day (Monday) 3 p.m. (B.T.)

New York.—The much advertised army and navy air circus, attended by thousands of spectators, was marred by an accident to dirigible T. C. 2 which caught a gust of wind and swept to the sky when she was being fastened to the ground. The crew were dragged off their feet and all let go except one who was entangled in the ropes and carried up hundreds of feet. Finally he plunged to the earth and was killed.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 6.)

every day and was forwarding £500 to India for educational purposes.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

All eyes are for the moment focussed on the Imperial Conference. General Smuts politely refused to receive an Indian Deputation alleging that no good purpose could be served by his meeting it as the question of Oversea Indians did not appear on the Agenda of the Conference. The local Congress cabled to India's representatives in London to press for the question to come before the Conference. The Maharaja of Alwar was pleased to reply and it has gladdened the hearts of Indians to learn from Reuter's messages that Sir Sapru has been successful in winning a day for its discussion and that he will stand by the Resolution of 1921.

Great things were expected of the Jam of Nawnagar. To Indian Sportsmen specially Ranji is a name to conjure with. But up to the moment of writing he has evidently not raised the question of the treatment of Indian Nationals abroad. He has given the League of Nations a certificate as the best means of settling trouble—as for instance the settlement of the Greeko-Italian affair. Surely he doesn't hold the treatment of his nationals in the Colonies too small a matter to engage the attention of the League of Nations this year? Ranji is too good a cricketer not as "play cricket" for his people in their hour of suffering and humiliation?

S. A. INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

In the Indian Sporting Circles in South Africa there is a talk of considering the question of sending a Cricket Eleven to participate in the Quadrangular Matches in Bombay or to tour India as the Christopher Sporting Contingent did some two years ago. Cricket is not quite so popular a game as Soccer Football is with South Africans. However, Indians have their unions and the game is played. It is mostly likely that they will not come back winners to South Africa in their first participation in Quadrangular Cricket. The White South Africans suffered defeat, both at the hands of England and Australia, when they took part in the tests the first few years and in those days the idea of South Africa ever showing up was a subject of jest. To-day South Africa is seriously taken in the Tests. So also South African Indians will prove given the opportunity. When South African Indians do make the move to participate, it is expected the governing body of the Quadrangular Tests will encourage South African Indians to come in.

PERSONAL.

Mr. M. D. Baroochie, well-known in South Africa, a staunch supporter of Mr. Gandhi, has been declared a prohibited Immigrant in Natal and as the matter is *sub-judice*, I cannot at this stage comment on this matter. Mrs. Baroochie and family are leaving for India by S. S. Karagola to-day on a holiday trip. Mr. M. P. Fancy, also well-known, particularly in the Transvaal, is leaving by the same boat for India. He was helpful in the cause of his countrymen in the Transvaal.

Mr. E. I. Hozaree, who left South Africa some three years ago for England, has now returned to the Transvaal, after having qualified for the Bar. His English wife and child have since joined him.

Mr. Goolam Gool, one time a student at Aligarh, the son of Mr. M. H. Gool and the brother of Dr. Gool, of Capetown, has been admitted as a medical student at Guy's Hospital in London in Mail week.

OUR SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

SEGREGATION OF INDIANS

AN INSIDIOUS MOVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, Oct. 15.

Segregation of Indians seems to be the panacea of all the ills of the Whites. The Provincial Council Electioneering is on and the air is surcharged with various suggestions of how to deal with Indians. The chief suggestions are (a) repatriation of Indians, bag and baggage, out of Sunny, South Africa and (b) segregation of Indians and restriction of Indian Trading to segregated areas. Upon these two suggestions with their variations or modifications hangs all the present commotion. The Union Government has proposed to introduce legislation in the next Session of Parliament dealing with these questions but it is it not improbable that at the next sitting of the Provincial Council some ordinance or other will be discussed. The Indian question appears to be the salt of European existence. Take it away and you take away their life. For even the Town Councils and Town Boards rely on the Indian Question. It will be within the knowledge of the readers of this journal that about two years ago an ordinance at the instance of the Durban Corporation was passed by the Natal Provincial Council in regard to the sale or lease of the unalienated lands of that Corporation and in which for the first time the principle of segregation was laid down. This Ordinance has now been extended to other Municipalities in Natal. The Indian community protested at every stage of the passage of these ordinances. Sales have since been held but they have been restricted to Europeans. In the early part of the present year, the Natal Indian Congress Deputation at an interview with the Minister of Interior at Capetown, while opposing the Ordinance extending the principle of segregation, pointed out incidentally that neither in principle nor in practice the Corporation ever plays the game with Indians. During the last month the Corporation applied for the consent of the Administrator for the sale of certain lands to Europeans, who, presumably acting on the suggestion of the Minister of Interior, raised the question with the Corporation about no sales of land having so far been held for Indians and others. As usual, the Corporation made the evasive reply that the matter is being considered—and the Administrator fell in with it and gave his consent for the sale of lands to Europeans, which took place on the 13th instant.

Now, how is the Corporation considering the matter? It does not consider the lands in the Borough. It proposes to acquire lands some 800 acres outside the Town—a few miles from the Borough Boundary and on this area it proposes to erect houses or barracks for its Indian employees, who are to-day paid the beggarly wage of £2 a month, and round about the Corporation compound or location to build further houses and let them to Indians with the expectation that Indians will in this manner be excluded from the Town. It is an insidious move on the part of the Corporation which intends to invite the Minister of Interior to approve the scheme so that the Government may contribute towards it. The scheme, which the Corporation has laudably named "the Indian village," will be claimed by the Corporation to be a housing measure for Indians with the form of segregation in it. Under the Housing Scheme for Europeans, a European acquires in freehold in his own right a house from the Corporation, the terms of which are so easy and reasonable that most Europeans are able to go in for it. But the Indian must be a tenant and the Corporation his landlord in a segregated area outside the Borough. There is ground available in the Borough but it is either for European use in the future or for industrial purposes. Indians and others don't count with the Corporation—except as an afterthought.

RURAL DEALERS LICENSING ORDINANCE.

Indians are on tenterhooks not knowing what the coming month will bring to them. The Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance comes into operation on the 1st of next month. Its provisions are deadly to Indian interests. A Licensing Board of five Europeans in possession of the parliamentary vote—or Boards constituted in this manner—will have Indians at their mercy, for their decision is final and no Court of Law in the land can say a word about it. An aggrieved person can appeal only on the ground that the Board refused his application holding him to be not a fit and proper person to have a license and in a case of renewal of an existing license where such renewal is refused and in this latter case only the aggrieved party may go as far as the Supreme Court. Rumours are ripe that anti-Asiatics will be strongly represented on these Boards. If Indians are further restricted in the possession and use of land and license to trade India must seriously think of taking up the challenge.

It is now becoming the fashion with the European Newspapers and every European whose hand is against the Indian to trot out the treatment of the depressed classes in India especially emphasising their untouchability. Europeans conveniently forget the forces at work for the removal of untouchability.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday was celebrated on the 7th instant in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, Durban, Mr. V. Lawrence, a Vice-President of Natal Indian Congress presided, assisted by Mr. Omar H. A. Jhavery the President of the South African Indian Congress and Messrs. A. Christopher, D. C. M., and Sorabjee Rustomjee, Honorary Secretaries. It was resolved to and a message of congratulation to Mrs. Gandhi.

It was announced at this meeting that the Donor of the Gandhi Library had decided with his Executive Committee to open the Library from 8 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 9 To-day's Prices
Nov.	19 37 +17
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.27 +17
Feb.	19 14 +11
Mar.	19.14 +18
April	..
May	18.95+22
June	..
July	18.48+16
Aug	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.73+10
Nov.	..
Egyptions Nov.	20.52
Jan.	20.46
Mar.	20 65
July	20.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 9 To-day's Prices.
Nov.	18.92—28
Dec.	18.87—21
Jan.	18.87—23
Feb	18.81—22
Mar.	18.75—21
April	18 65 17
May	18 56—18
June	18 38—16
July	17.17—15
Aug.	17.37—15
Sept.	17.20—13
Oct.	15 50—13
Nov.	15.15—13

Tone.—Irregular.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Nov. 9. To-day's Price.
Nov.	20.05—03
Dec.	20.05—03
Jan.	20.05—13
Feb.	20.15 -12
Mar.	20.25—11
April	20.32—12
May	20.39—14
June	20.39—14
July	20.43—12
Aug.	20.43—12
Sept.	20.43—12
Oct.	20.43—17

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Nov. 9.
M. G. Bengal Good,	12.15
„ „ Fully Good	12.55
„ „ Fine	12.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.10
„ „ „ Fully Good	13.60
„ „ „ Fine	14.10
M. G. Broach, Good	15.45
„ „ Fully Good	15.85
„ „ Fine	16.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.05
„ „ Fully Good	12.45
„ „ Fine	12.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

	London, Nov. 9.
Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded	51,000
„ Imports	78,000
„ Stock	2,11,000
Actual Weekly Sales	26,000
Water Twist	2 1 1/2
Printers Cloth	45

WOOL SALES.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.

Closed to-day steady sold 14895 bales.
Vicanere Fist White highest 17½d.
Vicanere Fist White lowest 16d.
Vicanere Ordinary White highest 15½d.
Vicanere Ordinary White lowest 13½d.
Kandahar Fist White highest 15d.
Kandahar Fist White lowest 14½d.
Kandahar Ordinary White highest 14d
Kandahar Ordinary White lowest 13.

WHEAT.

London, Nov 9

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/ D Sellers	43
ARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	43
AUSTRALIAN N/D Paid	45/
KARACHI BARLEY M/D Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Seller	43/3
WHEAT soft Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N buyers	42/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 2 0	9 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teeseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	74 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 8 0
Groundnute	69 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 10 0
Barley	39 0 0	..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 2 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 5 0	
Linseed, April/May	12 11 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	15 12 0	

SEEDS.

London, Nov, 9,

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold N/D Sellers	17
LINSEED Argentine N/D Paid	£8 7/8
„ „ J/F Sellers firm but quiet	16 5/8
LINSEED Bombay per ton Full Rates November Paid	£ 22 5/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) N/D nominal	£ 9 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 17 1/8

(For other Commercial News see next page.)

LINSEED.

London, Nov 9.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Full Rates Nov./Dec Sellers	£ 21
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Nov./Dec. Value	40/3
„ Jan./Feb. Value	37/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers	27/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Sellers	27/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-F. Sellers	27/7

Tone—Firmer Sellers are holding highers.

METALS.

London, Nov. 9.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 62 5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 83
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets f o b net	£ 19
TIN BLOCK	215

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

	per md.	Rs. a. p
Copper, English	3/4	74 0
Copper	1/	74 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0
Copper American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		58 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		66 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		75 0 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 10.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 9, 1923.

Cotton	352 Bales
Wheat	1055 Cwts.
Linseed	900 „
Rape, etc	Nil
Gingellyseed	1150 „
Poppyseed	331 „
Groundnuts	784 „
Castorseed	31 „
Rice	2036 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	3002 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	642 „
Jawar	261 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	1217 „
Bajri	69 „
Coal	631 Tons.

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay N/D	14

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 9.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 1/2
Tone—Firmer.	
Plantation First Latex Crepe November	14 1/4
Tone—Firm American buying.	

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The depression to the south of the Andamans yesterday had developed into a storm with the centre about two hundred miles south-west of Port Blair. It appears to be moving in some north-westerly direction.

Rainfall is local in Tenasserim and south-east Madras. Victoria Point reports two inches.

Forecast:—An extension on south Burma coast.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10. a. m. 2. p. m. 4 p m and 10. p. m	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.890 inches
Temperature of Air	79.3 degrees,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.8 „
Dew Point	69.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	72.% „
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air	89.2 „
Minimum do do.	73.2 „
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	ESE,E,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 114
Fall of Rain	„ „
Total fall during month	„ „
do. do. year	„ „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	„ „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in		Nov,	h. m.	ft in.
Sat.	10	0 46	30 9		10	6 45	17 4
		12 42	28 4			18 43	14 3
S.	11	6 54	25 10		11	0 27	19 2
		19 39	26 2			13 45	19 0
M	12	1 29	30 4		12	7 36	17 11
		13 27	27 7			19 26	15 3
Tu.	13	2 19	29 5		13	8 33	18 7
		14 19	26 6			20 16	16 7
W.	14	3 13	28 4		14	9 41	19 3
		15 18	25 5			21 13	18 1
Th.	..	..	..		..	..	..
F.	16	5 18	26 4		16	12 21	19 5
		17 57	24 22				

Two Scenes from "THE SOUL OF A SLAVE"

"BROTHERLY SOLACE"

"A BEAUTIFUL INDIAN LANDSCAPE"

You can see these on the Screen at the **NOVELTY CINEMA** (Grant Road Tram Terminus).

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Bombay, Nov, 9.

MONEY.

This is the short week in all the markets on account of the Divali holidays which will cause the markets to be closed for the next three days. Monetary conditions are unchanged with money at call readily available at about 2 per cent. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period is about 3½ to 4 per cent. The money market has remained unaffected by the heavy transactions during the current week in the silver market.

From steadiness at the recent low level of rates, gilt-edged securities have now acquired a firmer tendency, and the week has seen an advance in prices in most instances, more especially in the 3½ per cent. Government Paper. This advanced from Rs. 62/3 to Rs. 64. 5 per cent. Loan due 1933 is quoted at about Rs. 96/14, while 1945-55 is quoted at Rs. 96.5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 were quoted at Rs. 103 and 1928 at about Rs. 104/6. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 were placed at Rs. 101/12 and Rs. 101/15 respectively, 1930 at Rs. 103/4 and 1932 at Rs. 104/8. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan advanced from Rs. 107 to Rs. 107/4 with some business passing.

EXCHANGE.

There was a temporary ease in sterling exchange over the week-end but the rates firmed up on Monday afternoon, with T. T. on London recovering to 1s. 4-23/32d. from 1s. 4-9/16d. the lowest point touched. There were some bills showing both here and in Calcutta and the undertone of the market continued healthy.

With further disturbing news of the political situation in Europe, and with exports showing in New York, the American cross rate has again eased from $4.48-1/8 to $4.46-3/16. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs have depreciated from 76.30 to 77.40 and Belgian francs from 89.30 to 90.50. The Italian lira was maintained throughout the week round 100. The German mark has plunged still lower from the level of 1500 to 8000 milliards to the pound sterling, and since yesterday no quotation has been received.

The result of the sale of council bills not being received in time for inclusion here will be included in our next report.

GOLD.

The steadiness in the gold market which set in at the close of the previous week has been continued into the current week but is still due to the technical position in the market rather than to any marked improvement in the off-take.

In London the price of the metal advanced from 92sh. to 92sh. 6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/3 and Rs. 24/15 for ready, Rs. 25/3 and Rs. 24/15 for 23rd November settlement and Rs. 25/1 and Rs. 24/13/6 for 24th December settlement. The rate for sovereigns also advanced from Rs. 15-11-/6 to Rs. 15-13-3 for ready and from Rs. 15-11 to Rs. 15-14 for forward. The up-country off-take averages about 16,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 4 lakhs of tolas, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £40000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £92,500. The total import of gold during the month of October amounted to Rs. 2,24,92,789 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 12,66,783 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The culmination of the strong speculative activity of recent weeks in the silver market was reached this week. Since Saturday last bulls have been taking delivery and by a compromise at the auction on Monday, the following terms were arranged:—The bulls agreed to take delivery of all the silver tendered to them for cash delivery; as regards unfulfilled contracts the rate for this was settled at Rs. 81-8, this being the rate at which the last auction took place. The compromise has been regarded as satisfactory by both parties and normal conditions now prevail in the market.

In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 32-1/16d. and 31-3/4d. for ready and 31⅜d. and 31-3/8d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London advanced from 3s./1-1/8d. to 3s. 1-5/8d.

In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 83 and Rs. 78-4 for ready, Rs. 78-10 and Rs. 77-8 for 28th November settlement and Rs. 77-13 and Rs. 76-14 for 28th December settlement. The off-take averages about 40 bars a day at present but is expected to improve now that the premium has been comparatively reduced. The stock which is now under the control of the bull speculators, is estimated at about 15,000 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £50,000 silver from Marseilles. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £1,52,000. The total import of silver during the month of October amounted to 7569 bars and Rs. 2,72,671 in coin. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 4431 bars and Rs. 22,000 in coin.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the week under review. The market is closed since yesterday and will be open for an hour on Thursday evening for the new year transactions. There has been a further appreciation in the prices of cotton mill shares particularly in Bombay Dyeings, Swadeshis and Central Indias. The bulls appear to have their way at present in the market, basing their calculations on facilities for sale of stocks of local cloth which higher priced cotton is expected to afford. As against this it is pointed out on the other side that with expensive cotton knocking at the door and with the want of a proportionate rise in the cloth and yarn prices, the prospect for profitable working of the mills in the near future is not bright. The following are the fluctuations in the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 980 992/8, Century Rs. 460-465, Central India Rs. 516-4—522-8, Crescent Rs. 251-4, Kohinoor Rs. 1,625—1,700, New Great Rs. 547/8, Pearls Rs. 648-12—650, Shapurji Rs. 230—227-8, Simplex Rs. 352-8—357-8 and Swadeshi Rs. 517-4—521-4.

The miscellaneous section still rules dull, Alcocks quoting Rs. 290, Bombay Burma Rs. 317-8, Bombay Trams Rs. 92,8, Bombay Steam Rs. 87-8 and Tata Deferreds Rs. 98-12. Cement and Manganese shares continue quiet with very little business passing. Bundies were quoted at Rs. 10, Katni Ordinaries at Rs. 87-8 with deferreds at Rs. 290 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 33-8. Railway shares are steady but quiet, Ahmedabad Prantij quoting Rs. 790, Central Provinces Rs. 98, Gujerat Rs. 80, Sindh Light Rs. 140 and Tapti Valley Rs. 690.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks were quoted at the close at Rs. 1,395 with Contributories at Rs. 346-4. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 72-8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs 26.

WEEKLY REPORT.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets showed considerable strength and prices both in Liverpool and America fluctuated sharply. The rise has been mainly responsible for the scarcity of contracts and heavy frost in the Eastern Belt, which brought forth a wave of general short covering and trade buying.

This week we have witnessed considerable upward fluctuations in the American markets due chiefly to the scarcity of crop. The Bureau Report published there on the 2nd instant gave the condition of the crop as 47.8 per cent. and the estimated production as 10,248,000 bales and the rise which materialised after the publication of this report goes to prove that the supply this season is insufficient for the world's requirements. The crop there has suffered a good deal on account of the recent heavy rains and it seems to us that the available supply of cotton this year is of so small a character that dues may still harden despite trade conditions. Those holding pessimistic views at last realised that they were labouring under a misapprehension and recent developments frightened them considerably, with the result that they met with a substantial loss in their attempts to cover contracts previously sold. The unfavourable weather conditions throughout the entire cotton Belt, coupled with the crop deterioration have produced a real scare amongst "Bears" and we may venture to say that the short side still does not look attractive to us, as strictly speaking all factors prevailing at the moment are against such an operation. We hold that purchases in Liverpool against sales in America of distant positions look an attractive proposition and recent developments strengthen this fact.

The demand for American spot during the week has been reported on a small scale and it is impossible to effect sales at the present high basis asked for. Trade reports from Manchester are the same as stated in our last week's circular and business still continues patchy.

Although we fully realise that the recent advance has gone rather far enough and that prices have touched the highest witnessed since a long time past, we do not think that the decline will be of any importance, as the meagre supply will lead to steadily hardening the values as the season progresses. On the whole, we adhere to our opinion that the "Bull" side presents more chances than the "Bear" and should the markets in the immediate future develop a reactionary tendency, we will have some weak sessions, in which case we could recommend operators to make conservative purchases as we distinctly look for still higher prices late in the season.

The sharp rise on the other side greatly influenced our market and a wave of bullish enthusiasm prevailed during the week, with the result that prices to-day stand at a remarkably good level. Exporters and Jobbers were free buyers of Broach and Oomra contracts, and the prominent Indore operator referred to in our previous circular was also an active buyer. The position here is extremely strong and although a setback may occur in the near future, there appears to us to be little room for any material decline in values.

Ready cotton during the week has remained in moderate demand, with mills and Exporters anxious to fill their requirements but unable to do so on account of the very small stock remaining on hand.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
Liverpool January	17.14	19.10 plus 196
Liverpool March	16.94	18.96 plus 202
Liverpool May	16.74	18.73 plus 199
Liverpool July	16.44	18.32 plus 188
New York January	29.98	33 65 plus 367
New York March	30.00	33.95 plus 395
New York May	29.98	34.00 plus 402
New York July	29.46	33.48 plus 402

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 542½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 549½ on buying by Japanese and Exporting Houses, and short covering. On scattered selling the values dropped to Rs. 545. On the 3rd instant in sympathy with a substantial advance in New York futures the Bazar opened firm at Rs. 563 and improved to Rs. 568 owing to short covering and buying by Commission and Exporting Houses. From this level the prices lowered to Rs. 562 on heavy long liquidation, but again recovered to Rs. 570 on free general buying. On the 5th instant the market opened at Rs. 566 easier in spite of a further rise in New York futures and went up to Rs. 570 on Commission Houses and Offices buying. At about this level one Japanese House and Offices sold and the values dropped to Rs. 563½. On the 6th instant the market opened at Rs. 575½ firm in accordance with a further sharp rise in New York futures. On nervous bears covering their sales and on buying by Commission Houses the values advanced to Rs. 578. Selling by a Japan House caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 574. Around this level prominent Shroffs and Commission Houses and Offices were free buyers which caused the market to advance to Rs. 583½. On the 7th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 583 and at once jumped to Rs. 590 on Japan and Commission Houses and jobbers buying. On selling by Cutcha candy brokers the prices dropped to Rs. 587. At about this level Bull operators were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 595. At this price a prominent Japanese House sold heavily and the market dropped to Rs. 584 but soon after recovered to Rs. 591½ on Offices buying. On the 8th instant the Bazar opened at Rs. 597 and advanced to Rs. 600 on Offices and Commission Houses buying. Selling by a Japan House and jobbers caused the prices to give way to Rs. 592 and after some fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 590. Fine Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 499 and steadily advanced to Rs. 529 on buying by Offices and Commission and Exporting Houses. Touching Rs. 524 the market further improved to Rs. 539 on buying by Bull operators. Again going down to Rs. 536 the market further advanced to Rs. 568 on the 8th instant on buying by Offices, Japanese Houses and Bull operators and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 560. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 491/2 and gradually advanced to Rs. 518 going down to Rs. 516 the prices advanced to Rs. 523 but soon after gave way to Rs. 517. From this level the market advanced steadily to Rs. 560 on Offices, Japanese and Commission Houses and Bull operators buying, and after sharp fluctuations closed on the 8th instant at Rs. 552. F. G. Bengal Decr.-January, opened on the 2nd instant at Rs. 439 and closed on the 8th inst. at Rs. 486, the highest being Rs. 487 and the lowest Rs. 456.

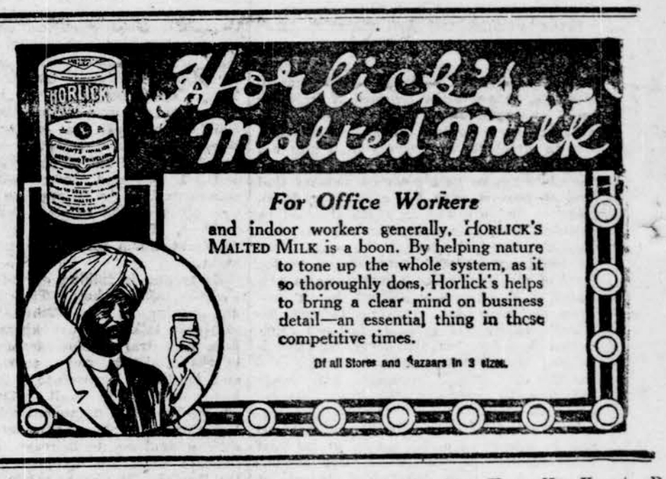
YARN.

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.

Since our last report, our market has further improved all round as a result of the rapid rise in Cotton, and in certain cases prices have advanced about half an anna per pound. The quick rise has naturally checked demand, and the turnover has considerably reduced. As a matter of fact the upcountry buyers have not at all followed this sudden rise and the others recently received clearly indicate how unwilling and incapable they are to follow this speculative rise in the market.

It should be frankly stated that the Diwali festival this year, from the business point of view, has passed altogether uninteresting and and unencouraging. The Mahurat purchases have been few and mostly speculative. The Mills were very tight and not at all keen to sell owing to very strong cotton and unremunerative rates of Yarn. Some of the Mills quoted mad rates from the buyers standpoint. Dealers and consumers were very careful in buying in the absence of demand, in spite of high cotton, as the bitter experiences of the past were still fresh in their minds. Shippers were all silent and abstained from making any purchases or sales. It is estimated that there has been business of about four thousand bales in all on the Mahurat occasion, and we have no hesitation to say that this much also would not have been possible had the American advices been weak on the day. Manchester was exceedingly high and we have to report no business in English Yarns on this auspicious occasion. Japan seems to have done about 200 bales. Most of the business in Indian Yarns was confined to coarser counts upto 12½s.

Since the New Year the feeling has been slightly weak due to cotton being somewhat weak and also the consuming centres not responding to the recent rise. If cotton continues steady we do not think prices to decline so long as the Mills are not easy sellers.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and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.
Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

We heartily wish a Happy New Year to all our readers and our best and sincere advice to them is to always be careful and limited in their business dealings so long as the times are not favourable.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS RATES.

Bombay, Nov, 10.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 14 6
Do,	No. 20 1/2	1 0 3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 13 10
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 13 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Sapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 13 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/4	0 13 12
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 10 6
Ligth-house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 2
Japan	No. 40/1	1 11 0
Japan	No. 42/2	1 12 3
Japan	No. 20	1 0 9
Japan	No 32	1 7 6

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, writes:—

Sale of Government of India Treasury Bills by Tenders.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, and the Accountant-General, Madras, on Wednesday, the 14th November, 1923, up to 1 p.m. for six months' Treasury Bills to the amount of one crore.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. They will be dated at the option of the tenderer on any date not being a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI from Thursday, the 15th, to Thursday, the 22nd November, 1923, inclusive, and will be payable at six months after date.

3. The Bills will be issued and paid at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000, the lowest tender admissible being for Rs. 10,000. Each tender must specify the date on which the Bills required are to be dated and the net amount per cent. (in rupees and annas) which will be given for the amount applied for. Tenders at rates containing a fraction of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single Bill (of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above) or in a number of Bills of smaller amount aggregating the total tender.

5. The persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Thursday, the 15th November, and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be paid to the Imperial Bank of India not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day on which the relative Bills are dated. If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

7. The Controller of the Currency will announce on Thursday, the 15th November, the rate at which further six months' Bills, if any, will be offered for sale during the ensuing week. The rate for such intermediate Bills will ordinarily be higher than the average rate accepted for tenders. These intermediate Bills will be available for sale at the local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and at the branches of the Bank at Karachi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi and Lahore.

A congregation of well-known people connected with India assembled at St. Albans Church, Streatham, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Rushbrook Williams to Miss Freda May Chance. Sir T. B. Sapru subsequently gave a reception in their honour at the Carlton Hotel.—Reuter.

KOBE.—The Nippon Yusen strike has virtually ended and the company has acceded to the seamen's demands.—Reuter.

Great Sporting Competition

TO QUICKLY INTRODUCE AND POPULARISE

BUCHANAN'S REMEDIES

THE PROPRIETORS ARE GIVING AWAY FREE

Rs. 10,000 in 383 Cash Prizes

1st Prize	Rs.	3,000
2nd ,,	,,	1,500
3rd ,,	,,	500
10 Prizes of	Rs. 100,	1,000
20 ,, ,, ,,	50,	1,000
50 ,, ,, ,,	20,	1,000
100 ,, ,, ,,	10,	1,000
200 ,, ,, ,,	5,	1,000
383 ,,	Rs.	10,000

All you have to do to compete in the Free Distribution is to purchase one of **BUCHANAN'S REMEDIES** to the value of one Rupee, select the names of horses you think will be placed 1, 2, 3, 4 in the **KING EMPEROR'S CUP** run on 22nd December and 1, 2, 3, 4 in the **VICEROY'S CUP** run on the 26th December and post your selection to us. An auditor will certify the accurate recording of selections. Special Selection cards are enclosed in every package (no other to be used) giving full instructions.

BUCHANAN'S NEW CATHARTIC TABLETS.

The latest and best remedy, yet known, for liver and kidney troubles, no matter of what duration; Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Headaches, etc., disappear as if by magic.

Price Re. 1 per phial; postage extra.

BUCHANAN'S COLDEN and RUCY HAIR OILS.

Prepared from fine, purified castor oil, choicely perfumed, prevents hair falling and turning grey, cools the head, frees from dandruff, imparts a nice silky appearance to the hair.
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POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

AN APPEAL.

The workers in charge of the Poona Seva Sadan Society in the course of an appeal to the public for more interest in the institution state:—

"The Seva Sedan or the Home for Service for Women is now a well defined organisation in Poona aiming exclusively at the all-round progress and well-being of the women in India. We do not think it necessary to say anything to the people in Maharashtra regarding the necessity of an Institution like this, nor do we think we need say how it is a sacred duty of every one to help it. The utility of this Institution as well as its rapid growth and expansion are now a matter of common knowledge. The brief account given below will convince every one as to how helpful the Institution has become to the people both in urban as well as rural or backward areas. Its educational activities are broadly divided into literary, industrial, medical and cultural and religious education is attempted on non-sectarian lines. There is a strong element of social Service to develop which medical relief and Infant Welfare are undertaken. It must not, however be lost sight of that the enormous growth has taken place within a short period of only thirteen or fourteen years.

Below are given the different departments maintained at the headquarters of the Society, the number of classes together with the number of pupils on the rolls, and the courses of useful instruction imparted in them:—

1. Facilities for Medical Education.—Course of Instruction: L.C.P.S. Midwifery; Nursing; and other useful instruction; No. of Classes 4; No. of women attending, 60.

2. Bai Mo'libai Wadia Training College for Women.—Women Teachers' Training College Course; 4 Classes; Attendance 110.

3. Practising School (for little girls).—Attached to the above Training College wherein the full Primary Course for girls is taught and in addition English is taught in Standards IV, V, and VI. 11 Classes; 305 Attendance.

4. Primary Classes for Grown up or Adult Women.—Primary Education to Women ranging between the ages 15 and 35. 7 Classes; Attendance 166.

5. Special English Classes (teaching up to VI Reader).—English alone is taught to women taking up any of the Medical courses and those wishing to pick up some practical knowledge of English. 6 Classes; Attendance 51.

6. First Aid and Domestic Economy Classes.—First Aid Course, general lectures in Domestic Economy for married women. 1 Class; Attendance 51.

7. Work Room or Industrial Classes.—Sewing, Weaving, Hosiery, embroidery, toy-making, and other useful or domestic industries are taught, 8 Classes; Attendance 181.

8. Music Classes.—Vocal and Instrumental Music including Harmonium, Satar, etc., etc., 9 Classes; Attendance 132.

9. Cultural Courses.—Weekly Lecture Series, Women's Club, Library, etc., etc.—Total 50 Classes; Attendance 1,005.

HOSTELS FOR WOMEN.

The Institution conducts four Hostels for the benefit of women coming from the mofussil, who find it difficult to stay in the City so as to attend regularly any of the courses of instruction mentioned above. It has also made special arrangements for the boarding and lodging of small girls. The total number of all the inmates in these four hostels is 175, and they belong to various castes and creeds. Thus this highly useful institution arranges for the education of all women, irrespective of their castes and creeds. It also shoulders the full responsibility of maintaining and educating entirely at its cost a large number of poor and helpless women. It has not yetfully brought into execution the generally accepted policy of conducting an educational institution by charging fees in view of the fact that professional education meant for the benefit of poor adult women is yet to be established as a tradition acceptable to the Society at large which attaches greater economic value to boys' or men's education than that of girls or women.

OUTSIDE BRANCHES.

The expansion of the work of the Institution in Maharashtra at places outside Poona is also worth noting. It was found that women from mofussil places cannot naturally take full advantage of the Society's many activities in Poona. It, therefore, definitely undertook the policy of opening its Branches outside, as shown below:—

Place.	Classes.	Attendance.
Baramati	11	69
Satara.	5	30
Ahmednagar	11	128
Sholapur	4	63
Total	31	290

Thus the Central Institution and the Branches outside conduct in all 81 classes and have on the rolls about 1,300 women students (including a number of duplicates).

DEMAND FOR FURTHER EXPANSION.

The brief information given above, will bring home the reader the great utility of the Institution and its rapid growth within a short period of about twelve years, which has been described by many of our visitors as "phenomenal." In addition to the branches mentioned above, the Society contemplates giving effect to the proposals before it for starting branches at Dhulia, Wai, Nagpur, Indore, and other places at the suggestion of local friends. But this depends largely on the prospects of local as well as general "financial support." Besides there are calls from places outside the Bombay Presidency.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The above description covers only the instructional side of the work. But in addition to this, there is another highly useful and beneficient activity undertaken by the Society in which it has attained a great success. That work is to help the poor and the suffering. Such help is afforded to the poor mothers and infants in Poona through the Lady Lloyd Infant Welfare Centre started by the Society by way of free distribution of medicine, milk, and clothes to the children of the poor. Besides this, expectant mothers are given free advice and treatment at this Centre. Similar work of public utility is also being carried on at Baramati, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, through lady doctors, nurses, and midwifes, trained by the Institution. At Ahmednagar even a Maternity Hospital is being conducted to which is attached an Infant Welfare Centre. So also at Sholapur. Similarly a Branch called the "Bhatia Maternity Infant Welfare and Nursing Service" has been established in Bombay, which supplies nursing service to the Bhatia community. Moreover, a small model hospital for treating Bhatia women and children and also for maternity cases—a further development of the original scheme of district visiting—has been recently started at the expense of that community.

Thus the Society conducts to-day "two small hospitals," and dispensaries, and seven "Infant Welfare Centres." It had had further to undertake partially the monetary responsibility for outside work, and it has also to make up a deficit.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS.

The results achieved so far by the Society have been very encouraging. It has sent workers trained by itself throughout the Presidency and outside after securing for its own work at various centres women trained by itself entirely at its cost.

In order that the present growth may yield successful results the following requirements ought to be satisfied, namely, a Permanent Fund, additional accommodation, books, school apparatus, provision for promotion to permanent teachers, provident fund or pension provision, museums, etc. For all these it is estimated that at least a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 would be needed. In addition to this the Institution has to pay off a debt amounting to Rs. 40,000 incurred to satisfy the pressing need for accommodation, by purchasing in Poona the Kurundwadkar's Wada which cost the Society a sum of Rs. 30,000 together with an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 spent on necessary repairs and interest and other charges, so far. There are in all eight places or big houses in various parts of the City which are in occupation to enable the Society to carry on its various activities in the Poona Branch [illegible] different properties the Institution itself owns four roughly valued to-day at nearly Rs. 2,50,000. The expenditure on the different activities carried on in Poona has risen to Rs. 85,000 in which there is a deficit of Rs. 15,000 this year, to make up which the students and teachers of the Institution have volunteered to go to different places to collect Diwali Fund. They have been provided with letters of authority by us. We therefore, appeal to all ladies and gentlemen, interested in the spread of education amongst women to kindly help them directly as well as indirectly. In recognition of its non-sectarian, charitable and non-parochial character this Society has so far been receiving help from Government, all the sections of the public—particularly the Parsis, the Hindus—such as the Deccanis, the Bhatias, the Gujaratis, and the Europeans.

The above description will convince all as to how the Institution stands in need of public support. It is, therefore, requested that all men and women whatever their means, should render such pecuniary help as they can, and thus help to lighten the burden of the Society We are highly thankful to those ladies and gentlemen, who rendered help to us during the past three years during the Diwali holidays (1920-21 and 22); and we earnestly pray that even this year they will not fail inextending to us the same kind and liberal help. We make this earnest appeal for help to all ladies and gentlemen whether they be rich or poor, small or great, and trust that the appeal will not fall on deaf ears.

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Supplementary Records for November

12-INCH RED LABEL RECORD, Rs. 6-8.

Un di all'azzurro spazia guardai ("Andrea Chenier")	*Giordano*	Beniamino Gigli (Tenor)	2-052233

10-INCH RED LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-8.

Quand 'ero paggio ("Falstaff")	*Verdi*	Titta Ruffo (Baritone)	7-52224

12-INCH BLACK LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 6-0.

Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27, No. 2, "Moonlight"—Part 1	*Beethoven*	Frederic Lamond (Pianoforte)	D 718
Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27, No. 2, "Moonlight"—Part 2	*Beethoven*		
Sonata in C Sharp Minor, Op. 27, No. 2, "Moonlight"—Part 3	*Beethoven*	Frederic Lamond (Pianoforte)	D 719
Etude de Concerto in D Flat, No. 3	*Liszt*		

10-INCH BLACK LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-8.

Gipsies	*Graham*	Carmen Hill (Mezzo-Soprano)	E 296
The Oxen (A Legend of Christmas Eve)	*Peel*		

12-INCH PLUM LABEL RECORD, Rs. 4-12.

In a Persian Market—Intermezzo	*A. W. Ketelbey*	H. M. Coldstream Guards Band	C 1105
Finale Brillante	*J. Mackenzie Rogan*		

10-INCH PLUM LABEL RECORDS, Rs. 3-8.

To a miniature	*May H. Brahe*	Walter Glynne (Tenor)	B 1597
Little Fairy Boat	*Cecil Rayners*		
Arise, O Sun	*Craske Day*	Nellie Walker (Contralto)	B 1598
Meadowsweet ("A Pageant of Summer")	*May H. Brahe*		
Dream Kiss	*Fred J. Rizeno*	Bessie Jones and Nellie Walker	B 1599
Marcheta (A Love Song of Old Mexico)	*Schertzinger*		
My Wayside Rose ("Dover Street to Dixie")	*Ralph Erwin*	Lloyd Garrett	B 1608
Romany Love ("Dover Street to Dixie")	*J. S. Zamecnik*		
Eleanor	*Jessie L. Deppen*	De Groot and Piccadilly Orchestra	B 1602
Chanson (In Love)—Melodie	*Rudolf Friml*		
Snakes Hips—Fox Trot	*Spencer Williams*	Memphis Five	B 1663
Who's Sorry Now—Fox Trot	*Ted Snyder*		
You tell her—I stutter—Fox Trot	*Cliff Friend*	Original Pennsylvania Serenaders	B 1664
That Red Head Gal—Fox Trot	*Van Schenck and Lodge*	The Collegians	
My Wayside Rose—Fox Trot ("Dover Street to Dixie")	*Ralph Erwin*	Mr. and Miss Brighten and Trocadero Orchestra	B 1665
Love Bells—Chime Waltz	*Benatzky*		
Grenadier Shimmy Fox Trot	*Karl Haupt*	Mr. and Miss Brighten	B 1666
Ruth—Oriental Fox Trot	*Leo Ascher*	and Trocadero Orchestra	
Susannah's squeaking shoes—Fox Trot ("9 o'clock Revue")	*Muriel Lillie*	Jack Hylton and his Orchestra	B 1667
Everybody loves you—Fox Trot	*Ennis Parkes*		

See Separate Advertisement for Second Wagner Supplement.

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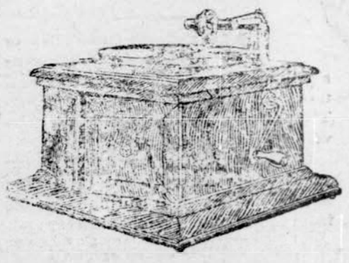

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.